PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

THIRD COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION

Wednesday, the 14th August 1946/29th Karkatakam 1121.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

Vol XXVIII – No. 6.

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(v) DEMAND XVIII—Education—Excluding grant to the Travancore University.

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FOURTH SESSION—1946/1121.
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Wednesday, the 14th August 1946/29th Karkadagom 1121,

The Council re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices. at 11 of the clock on Wednesday, the 14th August 1946/29th Karkadagom 1121, with the Dewan-President in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

Mr. H. C. Papworth (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore.*)

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar (*Inspector-General of Police.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Files of Munsiffs' Courts.

188 ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the name of the Munsiff's Court which showed the largest arrears in 1120; and

(*b*) the name of the Munsiff's Court that had the largest file of original suits in 1120?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Advocate-General*)·

	O. S.	S. C. S.
(*a*)	Principal Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara.	District Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
(*b*)	Principal Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara.	

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: കുടിശിഖകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഏതെങ്കിലും നടപടികൾ കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: അവിടെ ഒരു ടെമ്പററി മുൻസിഫ് കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: അതു സ്ഥാപിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം കുടിശിഖകൾക്കു കുറവു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: ഗണ്യമായ കുറവ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Remission of tax.

189. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup** (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received a memorial from Karshaka Mahajana Sabha, Onattukara, praying for remission of tax, Kandukrishi pattom, etc., for fields in certain pakuthies; and

(*b*) what action has been taken on it?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Magistrate Court at Vaikom.

190. ***Mr. P. Gopalan** (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was a client shed attached to the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court at Vaikom;

(*b*) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, is the shed in existence now;

(*c*) if the answer to part (b) is in the negative how long is it since it has been removed; and

(*d*) whether the Government feel the necessity of having a client shed attached to the Magistrate's Court?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) About nine years.

(*d*) Yes.

Sub-Treasury for Ambalapuzha.

191. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have sanctioned a Sub-Treasury for Ambalapuzha after 1120;

(*b*) if so, when ;
(*c*) whether the treasury has been opened ; and
(*d*) if not why the delay ?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 23-1-1121.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The delay is due to the difficulty in providing accommodation for the additional staff. An estimate for converting a portion of the verandha into a room has been sanctioned and the Chief Engineer has been requested to arrange for the completion of the work as early as practicable.

Markets in Kunnathur taluk.

192. ***Mr. M. K. Velu Pillai** (*Quilon* cum *Kunnathur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received a scheme for the improvement of the markets in Kunnathur taluk ; and

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken to improve any of the markets ?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1122 for the improvements of the Sasthamcotta and Paracode Markets in the Kunnathur taluk.

Food for Prisoners.

193. ***Mr. K. C. Chandy** (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*): Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the inmates of the Central Prison are now given the food of the quantity and quality prescribed by the Prison Rules ;

(*b*) if not, what is the reduction effected and what quantity of food is now given per day to each of the prisoners in A, B and C classes ; and

(*c*) whether they have made any arrangements for any periodical inquiry regarding the conditions including the food for inmates ?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: (*a*) No. Reduction in rice and alteration in other food materials have had to be made owing to the introduction of rationing in the State.

(*b*) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the Secretary's table.

(*c*) Yes.

Agriculturul Income Tax.

194. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) what is the total number of assessment on agricultural income in 1119, 1120 and 1121 respectively in the taluks

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

of Shertallai, Ambalapuzha aud Kartikapalli under the jurisdiction of the Collector at Alleppey;

(*b*) the number of appeals preferred in each year on the assessment of the Collector in the above mentioned taluks till 31-11-1121; and

(*c*) the number of appeals allowed?

Mr. A. Gunamony (*Commissioner of Income Tax*): (*a*) Total number of assessment on agricultural income in the taluk; of

	Shertallai.	Ambalapuzha.	Kartikapalli.
1119	60	24	18
1120	62	131	22
1121	114	254	95

(*b*) The number of appeals preferred on the assessment till 31-11-1121 in the taluk of.

	Shertallai.	Ambalapuzha.	Kartikapalli.
1119	11	2	2
1120	18	35	15
1121	6	20	6

(*c*) The number of appeals allowed.

	Shertallai.	Ambalapuzha.	Kartikapalli.
1119	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1120	16	3	2
1121	6	4	3

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member whether from the appeals allowed from Shertallai and Karthikapalli in 1121, the assessment was made on a wrong basis?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Not exactly. Many aspects are considered: Some appeals are modified and some are remanded. and so it is not correct to say that the assessment in all cases was wrongly made.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member that it is irresistibly clear from the facts and figures given here that at Shertallai, six appeals were preferred, and all the six were allowed?

Mr. A. Gunamony: I may refer the honourable member to the Administration Reports for last year which shows that most of these cases were remanded.

Agricultural Income Tax.

195. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Collectors of income tax have any data to know the agricultural income of a cultivator or citizen who has no account of his income other than his own statements;

(*b*) whether the income is assessed on the actual income or the income the Collector surmises;

(*c*) whether the Collectors are persons who are acquainted with the respective places under them and the nature and amount of yield in the holdings of the assessees;

(*d*) whether they are aware that the Collectors arbitrarily fix the income and assess on income the agriculturists do not get; and

(*e*) whether any percentage of the total income is given credit for the cultivator's expenses and if so what is that percentage?

Mr. A. Gunamony: (*a*) The Collectors have adequate data.

(*b*) The actual income is assessed where it can be ascertained. In other cases the income is estimated as approximately as possible.

(*c*) They have the necessary knowledge.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The expenses admissible under the Agricultural Income Tax Act and the Rules thereunder are allowed.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know how the data for finding out the agricultural income in a particular place where the assessee has no account are obtained?

Mr. A. Gunamony: First of all the extent of land is ascertained from the revenue authorities. Then the quantity of yield is also fixed with reference to the locality. This information is gathered from the neighbouring land owners and we also get reliable data from the Rice Purchasing Officers. These are taken into consideration in fixing the average yield from the land.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member whether any account or statement has been called for from the Taluk Purchasing Authority with regard to paddy cultivation in the Kunnatunad area before assessment?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Yes Sir.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I challenge that statement. I know definitely that no such information has been gathered.

President: A statement of fact cannot be made by the honourable member now; only questions can be put.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: I am submitting this case for your consideration.

President: You may address a letter in respect of it and I shall enquire.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Yes, Sir. May I know from the honourable member whether it is not the net income that is being assessed ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Net income calculated after allowing for all the deductions.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know what is meant by the actual income ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: The actual income is that assessable under the Act.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member what the means of getting this information for assessment are ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: As I have explained already, for the time being, we have to depend for this information on the people of the locality. After sometime, things will be all right and accounts will be kept in due course.

Defence of Travancore Rules.

196. * **Mr. K. C. Chandy**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons whose movements were restricted under the Defence of Travancore Rules during the year 1121 ;

(b) whether such restrictions have been withdrawn in the case of all such persons ;

(c) if not, to give the names of the persons in respect of whom such restrictions have not been withdrawn ;

(d) whether the persons in respect of whom these orders were withdrawn were duly notified ; and

(e) if not, the reason why they were not so notified ?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar *(Inspector-General of Police)*: *(a)* None according to the Defence of Travancore Rules.

(b) to *(e)* Do not arise in view of the answer to part *(a)*.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that Mr. Thariath Kunjithommen was detained and the movement of Messrs. S. C. Joseph, C. S. Gopala Pillai and some others were restricted in the year 1121?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: Yes.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: May I know under what provision of law their movements were restrained?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: Under the Restriction and Detention Act.

Motor Control Order.

197. * **Mr. M. K Velu Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of chasis and buses purchased by Government till the end of Makaram 1121 after the introduction of the Control system; and

(b) the number given by Government to private companies and individuals?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: *(a)* 250.

(b) 99.

Transport permit for paddy.

198. * **Mr. K. S. Joseph** *(Mavelikara and Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamthitta)*: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the difficulties caused to such wet-land owners, as do not live in the taluks where their wet-lands are situated, in the matter of getting transport permits for their paddy?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar *(Director of Food Supplies and Secretary to Government)*: Government are not aware of such difficulties. No delay is likely to be caused in the issue of permits if the parties produce along with their applications to the Tahsildars the necessary documents *viz.*,

(1) the receipt evidencing the sale of quota due from them and the quantity available for transport and (2) a certificate from the Rationing Officer of the area to which paddy is intended to be transported that the concerned coupons in the ration cards have been cancelled.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Does the honourable member suggest that those people who own the lands in the Taluks in which they reside and those people who own wet lands in other taluks have to undergo the same amount of difficulty in getting permits?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: There is no great difficulty and what is required is to produce evidence that the stock has been sold to Government and that the corresponding coupons in the ration cards have be en cancelled.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: How long does it take for a person to get a permit?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: One week.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: May I know whether there is any prohibition for paddy being transported from one Pakuthy to another?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: No.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I know of cases where more than a month has been taken between two Tahsildars.

President: Honourable member might bring these cases to the Controller of Civil Supplies as soon as possible. Honourable members should have noticed that Mr. Narayana Aiyar has been divested of all Secretariat functions. His duty is to go to each place and to make his own enquiries and deal with local grievances that might affect the people.

Import of food grains.

199. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity of foodstuffs imported into the State from 1st Chingom to end of Medom 1121?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: 67,868 tons of food-grains.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ താരതമ്യേന കുറവായിട്ടല്ലേ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: അതെ.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: കൂടുതൽ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: നല്ല പരിശ്രമം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Percentage of reduction in food grains.

200. * **Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they allow any percentage of food grains by weight or measure to the Food Grains Depot Officers as reduction;

(*b*) if so, what is the percentage; and

(*c*) whether such a reduction is allowed to the merchants of such food-grains?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a).

(*c*) No.

Food grains ration.

201. *Mr. K. R. Narayana Kurup: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have increased the ration of food grains to 6 1/2 nazhies per unit at present;

(b) whether the agriculturist or the cultivator of paddy is allowed double ration from the start; and

(c) whether they have issued directions to allow double the quantity of general ration to the cultivator from the ensuing crop of paddy?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (a) No.

(b) Land-owners and cultivators were allowed to retain for their bonafide domestic consumption paddy at the rate of one edangali per adult per day till April 1946 when it was revised and fixed at three nazhies.

(c) No.

Food procurement and distribution.

202. *Mr. K. S. Joseph: Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing;

(a) the profit and loss for the food procurement and distribution department for each of the years 1118 and 1119 M. E.;

(b) the quantity and value of stock available with Government;

(c) for what period they are expected to suffice for the State; and

(d) for what period they would keep fit for human consumption?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: (a) The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement are under preparation.

(b) Quantity of food grains on 14-7-1946.	Value.
26,166 Tons.	Rs. 91·85 lakhs.

(c) About three weeks.

(d) For a considerably long time as the stocks are fresh.

Compulsory purchase of paddy.

203 *Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state the total quantity of paddy which they will be able to get under the compulsory purchase system from cultivators during 1122?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: They expect to purchase between 85 to 90 lakhs of paras of paddy under normal conditions.

Mr. K. A. [illegible] : May I know from the honourable member the quantity of paddy that is allotted to be retained by cultivators for expenses of cultivation on an average?

Mr. K. R. [illegible] : That will vary from place to place, roughly about 3 paras per acre.

Mr. K. A. [illegible] : May I know whether any direction is given to the proverthicar that the excess paddy purchased should on no account be less than the settlement pattom?

Mr. K. R. Na[illegible] : That will depend upon the kind of land from which the purchase is made.

Mr. K. A. [illegible] : May I know whether such a direction has been given?

Mr. K. R. [illegible] : No special direction has been given. First the settlement pattom and then the excess are purchased.

Admissions to the Engineering College.

204. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the candidates who have been selected for the degree and diploma courses of the Engineering College for this academic year?

Mr. H. C. Papworth *(Pro-Vice-Chancellor)* : The list* asked for is laid on the table.

Selection of candidates to the Engineering College.

205. *Mr. Paul A. Thaliath *(Parur, Kunnathnad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam)* : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of those candidates who have been selected for degree course in the Engineering College?

Mr. H. C. Papworth : Caste-war statement of the candidates selected for admission to the Degree Course in Engineering.

Brahmins	8
Nairs	14
Christians	10
Ezhavas	3
Kammala	1
Vellalas	2
Ambalavasi	1
Gaudasaraswats	2

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : May I know whether any candidate from the Mohamedan Community has applied for admission?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: I cannot give that information as I do not know who the applicants are. They are admitted by competitive examination.

Mr. K. G. [illegible] (*Mavelikara and Thiruvella cum Pathanamthitta*): May I know what the principle for admission is, whether it depends upon the marks of the candidate or the community to which he belongs?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Admission is made by competitive examination. No reference is made to any community in giving admission.

Cochinites in the Engineering College.

206. *[illegible]: Will the Government be pleased to state how many candidates who are subjects of the Cochin State have been selected for admission to the Engineering College?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Three students from Cochin have been admitted to the Degree Course.

Mr. K. A. [illegible] Pillai: May I know the total number of seats reserved for Non-Travancoreans?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: It varies from year to year. Last year we reserved two for students from Patiala at the request of the Patiala Government. No seats are being reserved this year for these students. We had a request from the Cochin Government to reserve three. We have reserved three. There is no rule. It is only inter-state courtesy.

Mr. K. G. [illegible]: May I know whether the Cochin Government is paying a grant to our University?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: The Cochin Government pays the fees of these three students.

President: Just as we pay to the Medical College.

Lecturers in the University College.

207 *Mr. [illegible]: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Lecturers of the first, second and third grades respectively, in the University College under the Reform Scheme?

Mr. H. C. Papworth:

Lecturers First Grade	..	18
" Second Grade	..	20
" Third Grade	..	21

Entrance to Colleges.

208. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the applicants for admission to the Junior Intermediate Classes of the following Colleges in the School years 1945—1946 and 1946—1947 and those who were actually admitted;

(1) University College, Trivandrum;
(2) Scott Christian College, Nagercoil;
(3) St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry;
(4) Women's College, Trivandrum;
(5) C. M. S. College, Kottayam; and
(6) Union Christian College, Alwaye?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: Statement showing the number of students who applied for admission and the number who were actually admitted to the Junior Intermediate Class in the various Colleges during the academic years 1945-46 and 1946-47.

Name of the College.	1945—46		1946—47	
	No. Applied.	No. Admitted.	No. Applied.	No. Admitted.
1. University College ...	587	307	910	481
2. College of Women ...	311	238	443	329
3. St. Berchman's College ..	543	415	852	476
4. Union Christian College...	*200	170	*1000	237
5. C. M. S. College ...	285	203	566	261
6. Scott Christian College ...	205	132	288	128

*The figures are only approximate.

Admission in the University College, Trivandrum.

209. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who applied for admission to the Intermediate course in the University College, Trivandrum, according to groups;

(*b*) how many of them were admitted in each group; and
(*c*) the basis of marks laid down for their admission?

Mr. H. C. Papworth:

(*a*)	Group I	...	534
	Group II	...	276
	Group III	...	100
(*b*)	Group I	...	223
	Group II	...	109
	Group III	...	1[illegible]9

(*c*) The following are the minima of marks for admission to the Junior Intermediate Class in the University College.

English	...	40 % for all Groups.
Second Language	...	35 % do.
Mathematics	...	50 % for Group I
		40 % for Group II
Elementary Science	...	40 % for any combination including Science subjects.
History	...	40 % for Group III.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: In the answer a minima of marks for admission is prescribed. May I know from the honourable member whether that minimum was reached before admission was closed?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: No minimum in the number of candidates is given, it is the minima of marks for admission. These rules have been promulgated for two or three years.

Research students in the University.

210. *** Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) to state the number of research students in the Travancore University at present; and

(*b*) to lay on the table a statement showing their names, the respective lines of research in which they are engaged and the stipends they are receiving?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: (*a*) 64.

(*b*) The statement is placed on the Secretary's table.

New College at Changanacherry.

211. *** Paul A. Thaliath:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have given permission to any one to start a new College at Changanacherry;

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.]

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the names of the parties to whom such sanction has been accorded ;

(*c*) whether it is an Art, Science or Technical College ;

(*d*) whether there is already in existence a First Grade Arts and Science College at Changanacherry ; and

(*e*) if the answer to (*d*) is in the affirmative, the distance between the old College and the site selected for the new College ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth : (*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) The question do not arise in view of answer to (*a*) above.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The question does not arise in view of answer to (*a*) above.

A new First Grade College.

212. * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the news published by the Secretary to His Lordship Archbishop Mar Evanios in the Pouradhwani of 8th April 1946 regarding a new First Grade College has come to the notice of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor ; and

(*b*) whether the Registrar of University wrote to the Archbishop that permission for starting a First Grade College could be expected from the Syndicate if certain conditions were fulfilled ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth : (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

Examination Fees.

213. * Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (*Nominated*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the examination fees prescribed by the Travancore University for University Examinations are higher than the fees prescribed in other Universities throughout the whole of India ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth : No.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know from the honourable member whether the attention of the member has been drawn to the statement in the Indian Express where they say examination fees are highest in Travancore ?

Mr. H. C. Papworth : I have not seen the statement, but I have a list here of the fees charged by other Universities

and can show the honourable member that while our fees are the same as in Madras many universities charge higher fees for their examinations.

Profit from Punalur Paper Mills.

214. * Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state the share the Government received from the profits of the Punalur Paper Mills for 1946 ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Rs. 10550-13-0 for the year ended 30th June 1946.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : [illegible]

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : They declared a dividend of 10½ per cent.

Finance Committee.

215. * Mr. N. Narayanan Nair : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Part III proposals of the budget are placed before the Finance Committee for acceptance ;

(*b*) if so, whether the considered opinions and recommendations of the committee on such proposals are given effect to in its entirety ; and

(*c*) the number of proposals accepted and the number vetoed by the Government out of the total proposals placed before the Committee for the Budget of 1122 with their details ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : (*a*) New proposals relating to votable items of expenditure to be included in the budget are placed before the Finance Committee for consideration.

(*b*) According to G. O. R. O. C. No. 1107/44/Legis., dated the 29th June 1944, constituting the Finance Committee, the Committee is purely an advisory body and its recommendations are subject to the approval of Government.

(*c*) the list of new items finally accepted by Government and included in the budget for 1122 is appended to the preliminary edition of the budget and information regarding all the proposals placed before the Finance Committee will be available in the proceedings of the Committee which will be published in due course.

Anchal Reform.

216. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** - Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme is in contemplation for the reform of the Anchal Department ?

Mr. George Mathew (*Anchal Superintendent*): No.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കരിച്ചിട്ടു എത്ര കൊല്ലമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. George Mathew: കഴിഞ്ഞ ൫൦ കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ പരിഷ്കരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

Chief Anchal Office.

217. * **Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether certain clerks in the Chief Anchal Office, Trivandrum have to work from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily; and

(*b*) if so, what is the allowance given for the double time work for the staff in that department?

Mr. George Mathew: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*a*).

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member whether the clerks in the Anchal Offices are not compelled to work more than the ordinary working hours in other Departments?

Mr. George Mathew: Some times the Anchal Masters ask the clerks to come early in the morning because the northern mail arrives in the morning. As soon as the mails arrive, the clerks have to accept them, sort them and deliver them to the Anchalmen. When the Anchalmen have left the office the clerks are at liberty to go home and come back by noon.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Does not the northern anchal mail come daily?

Mr. George Mathew: Yes, Sir.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Therefore are they not compelled to work extra daily?

Mr. George Mathew: It is certainly wrong to assert that these clerks have to work from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. That is not so.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know the total period in hours that they are compelled to work a day?

Mr. George Mathew: They have to work eight to ten hours.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: That means that there is no fixity of hours of work.

Mr. George Mathew: I may say that what is called regularity cannot be insisted on because the mails sometimes

come late and therefore the clerks have to be kept in the office later than the scheduled hours.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether it is not the case in many of the Anchal Offices in the State ?

Mr. George Mathew : I should say that it is not so in many of the offices.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : May I know whether there is any special staff to attend to the Savings Bank in the Chief Anchal Office.

Mr. George Mathew : No, Sir.

Anchal Service.

218. * **Mr. P. Gopalan** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) what time would it take for the letters posted in the Vaikom Anchal office to reach the Shertallai Anchal Office ; and

(*b*) which is the route now chosen for taking the letters from Vaikom to Shertallai ?

Mr. George Mathew : (*a*) In the usual course letters posted in the Vaikom Anchal office before the despatch of mails would reach the Shertallai Anchal office the next day before 10 A. M.

(*b*) The route *via* Kottayam, Kottarakara, Quilon and Alleppey is being used for the conveyance of mails from Vaikom to Shertallai and *vice versa*. The mails are conveyed in motor buses.

Non-departmental Anchal Offices.

219. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of non-departmental Anchal offices that were functioning in the State at the end of Medom 1121 ?

Mr. George Mathew : 183.

Mr. Sultan Mohideen (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode cum Neyyattiukara*) : ഈ ൧൮൩-ൽ എക്സ്പെരിമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകൾകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

Mr George Mathew : ഉൾപ്പെടും.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : നാൺ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന അഞ്ചൽമാസ്റ്ററന്മാർക്കു മിനിമം ശമ്പളം എന്താണെന്നു പറയുമോ?

Mr. George Mathew: അവക്ക് വാർ അലവൻസ് ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൨൫ രൂപയാണു പ്രതിമാസം കിട്ടുന്നത്.

Mr. Sultan Mohideen. നാൺഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. George Mathew. എല്ലാ നാൺഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളും പൊതുവേ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആലോചനയില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചില നാൺഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളിൽ തുടർച്ചയായി ജോലിക്കൂടുതൽ കണ്ടുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അത്തരം അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളാക്കണമെന്നു ശുപാർശചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചുവരികയാണ്.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: അങ്ങനെ എത്ര അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളാക്കണമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്?

Mr. George Mathew: അതു റിക്കാർഡു നോക്കിയെങ്കിൽമാത്രമേ പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു.

Mr. Sulthan Mohideen. എക്സ്പെരിമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസ് ആക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ കാലാവധി എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. George Mathew. അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. കുറെ കാലത്തെ അത്തരം അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളിൽ നിന്നു ലഭിക്കുന്ന വരവുകളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചുകൂടിയാണു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളായിത്തീരുന്നത്.

President: Generally it is five years.

Pay of Anchal men.

220. * **Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to revise the pay of Anchal men and other employees of the Department; and

(*b*) whether any revision has been allowed since 1939?

Mr. George Mathew: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know from the honourable member whether the Government have not received any representations from the different sets of employees in the Anchal Department for revision of their pay?

Mr. George Mathew: There have been representations from the clerks and Anchal masters who belong to the same cadre, and also from Anchal men and Anchal runners, but no representations have been received from Anchal Peons. Since these representations were made, the War Allowance was raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 per mensem with effect from 1-8-1121.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether the pay and allowances given to these peons of the department are considered to be adequate?

Mr. George Mathew: It is a question of opinion, Sir.

Salary of Anchal men.

221. *** Mr. G. Madhavan** (*Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the present salary of Anchal men; and

(*b*) the salary of Anchal men before the general revision of pay in 1119?

Mr. George Mathew: (*a*) and (*b*) A *statement containing the information is laid on the table.

Appendix II. *

Vide **Answer to Question No. 221.**

Statement regarding the salary of Anchal men.

			Rs.
(*a*)	I Grade	...	17
	II Grade	...	16
	III Grade	...	15
	IV Grade	...	14
(*b*)	I Grade	...	14
	II Grade	...	13
	III Grade	...	12
	IV Grade	...	11
	V Grade	...	10

President: In the elections to the P. W. D. Advisory Committee and the Village Uplift Advisory Committee held on the 10th August, 1946, the following members secured the largest number of votes:—

P. W. D. Advisory Committee.

1.	Mr. Paul A. Thaliath	...	14
2.	Mr. Sultan Muhideen	...	12

[President.]

Village Uplift Advisory Committee.

1. Mr. M. K. Makkar Pillai ... 17
2. Mr. M. K. Velu Pillai ... 15

These persons are declared elected.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT RE: STRIKES.

President: Order, order. I have to make a statement regarding the recent developments in the labour situation which, I am sure, honourable members, in view of the aspects of the situation, will be glad to learn. First of all, regarding the Paper Mill strike, I have received a wire. 'Assistant Labour Commissioner and Labour Commissioner have effected settlement—strike called off—work will be resumed tomorrow.' The Acting Labour Commissioner wires: 'Settlement arrived in the dispute between toddy shop contractors at Puthota range and the Tappers' Union. Strike notices have been withdrawn." As I have already stated, the Punalur Paper Mills strike has been settled owing to the intervention of the Labour Commissioner. The workers who had attempted to disturb the Assembly Session and who have been imprisoned, have submitted apologies and on the receipt of those apologies, they will be allowed to go back to work.

The position with regard to labour and strikes have been recently considered in a meeting held in Wardha by the Congress Committee and some passages might be considered important for the purpose of stressing the aspects which they have, if I may say so, rightly emphasised

> "The Committee in this connection, emphasise in particular that industries and services which are essential for the existence of the community and on which the community and the public administration depend, should be immune from dislocation by strikes and lock-outs, and disputes between employers and employed, including Government, should be finally settled by arbitration and adjudication. The Committee have also noticed with regret the growing lack of discipline and disregard of obligations on the part of workers which have become evident in recent labour disputes and would stress the need for discipline and respect for the rights and requirements of others and of the community as a whole, as an indispensable foundation of a strong trade union movement and the basis of orderly social life. The Committee understand that undesirable features of the labour situation are due to the efforts of certain individuals and sections to exploit the ignorance of workers and the need of the community for ulterior aims, political or other. This makes it all the more incumbent upon the Congress to develop further contacts with labour and to

> discriminate between occasions in which labour action deserves its support and those which call for restraint and dissuasion."

The lauguage used by the Congress is not very different from the language which has been used by other Governments and this Government. It is quite natural because they are going to take office very shortly and they will have to deal with such points very soon.

Now, the position as I wish to place before this House is as follows. There was, as is well-known, an attempt to start a strike in Alleppey. And there were negotiations which made it evident that that strike was not regarded solely as appertaining or likely to affect the coir trade alone but was going to be of a very general character. Similarly, in Quilon, arising out of certain difficulties in Harrisons and Crosfields Engineering Works, and the Punaloor Paper Mills, there were tendencies observable—indeed, speeches were made to that effect-indicating that a general strike of all trades and industries was within the contemplation of certain individuals and organisations. The domestic workers' strike is still in the process of adjustment and negotiation, and I do not wish to say anything more on that matter which might complicate the situation. But apart from that, there have been rather more than a normal number of loose speeches and actions by people unconnected with these, and actuated very different motives, tending towards the direction of a kind of general strike. And it is now known that we are face to face with a railway strike. I am glad to tell the Honourable members of this House that I have, within the last few minutes, received communications that that strike which was to have started tomorrow, will only take place on the 24th, if it takes place at all; so that, we are given a respite of nine days. But before that strike eventuates, it must be clearly realised by those concerned in that strike, and I am speaking only of Travancore and do not wish to speak of any place or locality outside Travancore, that the question of the receipt of food supplies is a matter of vital importance to this State. We have, as was indicated already, about three weeks' stock in hand. We are also expecting large amounts of wheat and maize and other grains and some rice too from Burma and other places which might reach us by sea. We are however, largely dependent upon the railway and therefore in the event of any railway strike of a comprehensive character—and I know that the present strike is intended to be comprehensive, because the Station Masters who, till recently were outside the struggle, have now given notice that they are going to strike, so that from the

Station Masters to the Linesmen and coolies, everybody is involved and therefore it will be a fairly comprehensive railway strike—special arrangements have been made with the aid of our Transport Department and our Police for the purpose of conveying mails and parcels, not withstanding the strike and taking advantage of the skeleton staff with which the South Indian Railway will work. But at this time it would be of the greatest importance for the people of Travancore and the workers in Travancore to realise that, face to face with this kind of general epidemic of strikes elsewhere, it is incumbent upon the people of Travrncore not to lose their heads and resort to strikes. They are informed that all methods are available for conciliation and arbitration. The Labour Commissioner is assisted by two Assistant Labour Comissioners. He has been given the very fullest authority to recommend to Government in all cases methods of adjudication and conciliation and of arbitration and the Government are willing, unless the strike is wholly unreasonable, to consider the possibility of terminating the strikes. The barbers in Quilon have, for instance, recently passed a resolution not to shave Europeans. Whether the Europeans depend on the barbers for shaving is a matter to be settled between them. But the question whether the barbers are going to shave the chins of the Europeans of Quilon is a question which is not necessarily to be mixed up with the engineering facilities in Messrs. Harrisons & Crossfields or in any cotton mills. But if the barbers of Quilon say that because the domestic workers in Quilon are badly treated and are starved, therefore "we propose not to shave the Europeans' cheeks" that is a matter which is wholly irrelevant. Much more irrelevant would be the possibility of a general strike from this issue.

It must be clearly borne in mind that—it is not uttered as a threat or even as a warning but as a step of mere self-defence and self-preservation on the part of every organised community—if there is a general strike as threatened or contemplated by necessarily unconnected trades and industries because of grievances of a particular trade and industry, we cannot afford to allow any such general strike, and *all the resources* of the State (I wish to underline the words, *all the resources* including the Police and the military, will have to be utilised for the purpose of protecting the people. The public will be called upon to take the place of all those who strike work and Government hope and expect and pray that public response will be ready and spontaneous. I was present at the general strike in London in 1926. Railway porters, the railway Station masters and everybody struck work, as they are threatening to do now. The

Government, faced with that crises, called upon the public to help them. They declined to concede the demands of the railway workers because they thought that they were unreasonable. The public were also convinced that they were unreasonable. And what happened was, I am speaking on my own personal knowledge, men of the highest stations in society went to the railway stations and acted as porters, cleaning the waiting rooms, serving refreshments, and serving as guards. Some of my friends, a few members of Parliament among them, acted as porters. The result was that the strike continued for two weeks and then it broke of its own accord, because the public had evidenced their intentions to put an end to the tyranny of a minority. It might be asked why and how the public should co-operate? As I have already stated, every dispute is capable of mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. There are special laws laid down for adjudication under the Defence of Travancore Rules. There are methods of conciliation in our Labour legislation. These should first be availed of and if, after being availed of, they turn out to be unsatisfactory, the facts will be published by the Labour Commissioner. Then the public will be able to judge where in the wrongness was and wherein the right was. At any time, if there should be threat of a general strike, either in Quilon or in Alleppey, this procedure should be a condition precedent before any such step is taken. Every attempt at conciliation and arbitration should be made and the public should be appraised of the result of such adjudication and conciliation; and I hope and trust that there will be no occasion for any such general strike.

Now, there is another and much more dangerous tendency which is now developing. That is, the workers in some places are definitely asked to 'go slow'. That expression is very well known. It started in Scotland, as most of these things generally do, (Laughter). They say "go slow: that" is, stay there in the factory from 11 to 5 but do not do any work. Whenever the Agent or Supervisor or Overseer is not looking on, stop work, so that you make the production of the factory less and less, and thereby exercise pressure upon the management." We are a highly educated people in Travancore and naturally these are well known to us. We have now received intimation that in certain factories this process of "go slow"—is being implemented and that production is being lessened. Quite recently I have been blamed in many quarters and praised in a few other quarters for utilising Soviet Russia with whose politics I am in complete disagreement but with

[President.]

whose industrial programme I am in entire agreement. It might be worthwhile for honourable members and the public of Travancore to realise that in Soviet Russia, this cacany has been made penal and very strong steps are now being taken by the Soviet Government to prevent it. In spite of being communist, which Soviet Russia is, the workers are troublesome even there. Although the workers own the State resources yet they do not own the State entirely and they are worried over not owning the State entirely. They have started this and the authorities are taking very strong action to counter this process of going slow. We have been told that in the case of the railway strike, the production of carriages fell to a third of the normal production mainly by process of "go slow".

There is one more matter which I cannot avoid referring to. This morning we have received news that all the scavengers in Madras including the conservancy staff have struck work. The milkmen in Madura have also struck work, and we are threatened with similar activities here. I would ask the public to co-operate with the Government in seeing that the warning uttered by the Congress in their Working Committee meeting is generally heeded to and that in the case of essential services, the services without the continuance of which life would be at a stand still or by the stoppage of which there might be epidemics and trouble in the country, it ought never to be a case of strike but that it ought to be a case of adjudication and conciliation all the time. That is all that I wish to say. I am glad to say that at this moment we have practically no strike of major importance here. But to say that is not to lay any flattering unction to our souls. There is the making of many major strikes. We have received letters and notices which make things rather complicated. I am therefore taking advantage of this opportunity to meet the members of the Legislature and tell them that it will be the duty of the public to do all that they can to persuade workers in all localities to adopt methods of arbitration and adjudication right through and at all times, and never to engineer or participate in general strikes especially where those general strikes affect the daily life of the community.

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*contd.*)

Mr. K. C. Chandy: The other day I was at the point that the tax on agricultural income having come to stay in the land it became necessary to lift the export duty levied on agricultural products.

President: *I have stated that the question of the export duty is being anxiously considered by this Government and especially at the moment when very grave financial repercussions

are taking place, we cannot remove the export duty unless we get what we consider we are entitled to from the new Central Government. Negotiations to that effect will be started as soon as the constituent Assemby is formed because it is perfectly clear that places like Bhavanagar, Baroda, Cochin and Travancore cannot possibly join an All-India Union without and as a condition precedent to their special maritime position being safeguarded and their rights as maritime States in respect of duties and customs also assured and indicated. That is the position.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: I was following that statement. Still I want to impress upon the Government that the Government are free to withdraw the export duty. The Interportal Convention is no bar. That being the case, when Government impose a fresh tax on the agriculturists by way of a new tax on agricultural products, it is highly necessary to lift the export duty on agricultural products. In fact there is no country in the world except Kathiawar in North India which imposes an export duty on agricultural products.

President: Also South American countries.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: In Ceylon there is no export duty though they levy a tax on agricultural products. There is also no land tax there. Therefore, if we continue the system of taxes as at present existing namely, the export duty and the tax on agricultural products, I beg to submit that it will amount to double taxation. I will take the case of an agriculturist who gets an income of Rs. 3,000 an year and show how the taxation works. Under the head 'export duty' he has to pay now Rs. 158 and under the new Income Tax Act, he will have to pay Rs. 80, and the total tax will come to Rs. 238. Meanwhile, a non-agricultural earner will have to pay only Rs. 80. That means an agriculturist will have to pay three times that of non-agriculturist. This inequitable system of taxation must be done away with and I would request Government to take steps in that direction.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of Government is with regard to the basic tax. At the last Budget session when I opposed the scheme of basic tax, the Government member assured me that the basic tax was a symbol of allegiance to the Soveregin. Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi, the Government member expressed the opinion that no land tax as such need be paid at all but only basic tax, it being more a symbol of allegiance to the Sovereign. If that is the case, I am asking Government why the Edavaga lands should be exempted. The people in the Edavaga area owe allegiance to the Sovereign of

[Mr. K. C. Chandy]

the State. Why should Edavaga lands be exempted and why should the inhabitants to the Edavagais be compelled to pay to the Chief and at the same time compelled to pay income tax on the agricultural products?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: Is the honourable member aware that quite recently the Edavagais of Vanjipuzha and Punjar were brought under settlement and under the Proclamation of that Act they are entitled to continue the same rate of taxation for 30 years more?

Mr. K. C. Chandy: There is a sort of inequity being perpetrated in the case of Edavaga tenants. I am only saying that Government can devise ways and means for doing away with that form of taxation.

Regarding the vagaries of assessment by income tax collectors, much has been stated on the floor of this House and also of the other House. Regarding paddy cultivators, the honourable member Mrs. Thressiamma Kora has explained in detail the hardship which they are put to. I would just point out one or two more instance where such vagaries are particularly noted. Regarding the price of rubber, when the prevailing price was only Rs. 77—the assessment was made on the basis of Rs. 88. Cherikkal lands which are jungle areas and cultivated once in 7 or 10 years, have been assessed to yearly incomes arbitrarily on the basis of Rs. 50 and 100 per acre. These matters have been brought to the notice of Government then and there.

A word about the proviso to the recent Income Tax Act. In the schedule 2, part 1, there is a provisio 'Income tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total amount exceeds Rs. 2,000. Part 2 of the same schedule does not contain that proviso. Therefore realisation of super tax will not be governed by this proviso, and the Proviso as it stands would be meaningless, as such a contingency will not arise. In the case of incomes which are above Rs. 2,055 it is a mathematical impossiblity. Therefore the proviso, though apparently intended to benefit the assessee, will not be of any use to people with larger incomes than Rs. 2,055. With these few observations, I support the Demands.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Sir, in supporting the demands, I would in the first place bring to the notice of Government that the Agricultural department is not doing their best to ward off the pests which affect the cultivators at large. For the past so many years they have not been able to combat the troubles arising from pests.

President: Is there not a bonus given to the agriculturists ?

Mr. G. Madhavan: But nothing has been paid yet towards that item. It is however the duty of the Agricultural department to remove the nuisance caused by pests to the agriculturists.

President: What is the bonus rate sanctioned ?

Mr. T. P. Gopala Panicker: Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned by Government for that purpose.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Still the trouble caused by pests has not lessened till now. There is one insect called Chazhi which is doing a lot of mischief to the cultivators. In some places the cocoanut trees are completely devastated by some insect. Formerly at least some research work was being done by the Research Department to find out remedial measures for doing away with that pest. Even now that havoc continues in some places. I would request the Agricultural department to take drastic steps to remove the troubles caused by rats and chazhis in Agricultural areas. Regarding taxes on income, I would join hands with my friends who said that the present Income tax collectors are doing this work in a very irresponsible way in all parts of the country and that this aspect has to be taken notice of by Government.

Then about appointing or constituting local committtes for advising the collectors. The peesident stated that there may be some difficulty in gentlemen not liking their matters to be discussed in public. What I submit is that this Committee may be formed to advise the collector so as to inform him of the local conditions. The condition of the locality, the income of any particular gentleman there, and all such information, which may be useful to the Collector in estimating the true account of a man's income which is assessable, may be gathered correctly by the Collector through such Committees.

Then as for the land tax, I would congratulate Government for promoting the land tax Proclamation, thereby making the burden of taxation uniform on all the cultivators of the land. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): സർ, കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണത്തെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

President : I may possibly shorten discussion by saying that Government would have no objection, as an experimental measure, in a few localities, to appoint Advisory Committees of important men who know the conditions of the place. They would only be advisory in character and would not deal with individual cases, i. e., the income of A or B or C, but what may be called the yield of the locality and the general condition of the locality. This is under contemplation of the Government and the Government are perfectly willing to proceed on those lines.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti : സർ, കൃഷിയും കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ലാതെയാണിപ്പോളിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമുഖാന്തരം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു സാരമായ സഹായങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. വളം കിട്ടുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പ്രധാന ആവശ്യം. വളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി വിത്തുകൾകൂടി വിതരണംചെയ്യാനുള്ള കാര്യപരിപാടി സ്വീകരിച്ചെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇതിനു സ്വീകാര്യമായി യാതൊരു നടപടികളും കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ഇതുവരെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൻെറയും തലസ്ഥാനത്തു ഓരോ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചാൽ എന്തു പ്രവർത്തനമാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുക. കൃഷിക്കാർ അധികവും നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരാണ്. നമ്മുടെ നിർഭാഗ്യംകൊണ്ടു ശരിയായ ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യംപോലും നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ടൗണിൽവന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ കണ്ടു വളം വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൻെറയും പ്രധാന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഇതിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനം കേന്ദ്രീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണ്. ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും വളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. നമ്മുടെ കൃഷിക്കാർ പഴയ യാഥാസ്ഥിതികമനോഭാവത്തിൽനിന്നും തീരെ മാറി ശാസ്ത്രീയരീതിയിലുള്ള വളം ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ ഇപ്പോഴും സമ്മതമുള്ളവരല്ല. അതിനുവേണ്ടി കൂടുതൽ പ്രദർശനവും പ്രചരണവും ആവശ്യമാണ്. പ്രചരണം ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമേ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു വിജയകരമായ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. വളം വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതോടുകൂടി നല്ലതരം വിത്തുകൾ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു നൽകണം. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ കൃഷി സംബന്ധമായ ആയുധങ്ങൾ

വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയാണ്.

സർ, ഇതിലും അതിപ്രധാനമായ മററൊരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു് ശരിയായ വിപണി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു മാർക്കററിംഗ് ആഫീസർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ജോലി എന്താണെന്നോ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഏതു ബ്ലോക്കുമാർക്കററിൽ കണ്ടുകിട്ടുമെന്നോ എനിക്കറിയാൻപാടില്ല. എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ ഒരുപ്രധാന കൃഷിയാണ് പൈനാപ്പിൾ. ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽനിന്നും പൈനാപ്പിൾ കയററി അയക്കരുതെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉത്തരവു നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. തൻമൂലം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വലിയ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷ്യനിലയിലുള്ള ആശങ്കകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ നില സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നതു്. പൈനാപ്പിൾ കൃഷി നശിക്കാതെയിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ശരിയായ ഒരു മാർക്കററു് അതിലേക്കു കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

President: It cannot be done unless a cannery is established on a large scale. For instance, Pineapple does not keep fresh for an appreciable length of time. I have myself seen that by the time Pineapple goes even by air from here to Delhi it deteriorates. Any way, Government have given their fullest support to a local enterprise designed to bring a cannery and a Refrigerator into existence; and I believe that Company has already started or is.........

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, it is under negotiation because it includes fishing.

President: Yes, it is practically an accomplished fact. It is an enterprise sponsored by a Travancorean who is already taking big measures in that respect, and a cannery which would include pineapple, mango, fish and other things would come into operation soon. Then we would be able to export and derive some considerable revenue on that account.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: പൈനാപ്പിൾ വെളിയിലേക്കു അയക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു നിർബന്ധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ വ്യവസായം വളരെക്കാലമായി വിദേശവുമായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു തൻമൂലം നഷ്ടം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണരീതിയിൽ വെളിയിൽ അയക്കാൻ അവരെ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

President: Honourable member cannot say that. On account of the scarcity of foodstuffs anything that could be eaten was allowed to remain in the State for the use of the people. I thought it would receive a general approbation. But what I find is something different. I am receiving at least two or three petitions a week for export of fish, of vegetables, of jack fruits, of pineapples and tapioca. If all these are exported, and supposing there is, for instance, a steamer strike or Railway strike tomorrow—what will be there to supplement the food of the people? What shall we eat? Any ancillary item of food that can be eaten must be kept within the State and if the people are to suffer the loss of export they must suffer.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: സർ, നാം മരച്ചീനി വെളിയിലേക്കയക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നു നിയന്ത്രണം വരുത്തി. അതുപ്പോൾ ആ കൃഷിക്കു് ഒരു വലിയ മാന്ദ്യം സംഭവിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതാണു് പരമാർത്ഥം. ഇതാണു എനിക്കു ഈ സംഗതിയിലും ഉള്ള ഭയം.

President: I know, as a matter of fact, that certain persons who had speculated and entered into contract for the supply of tapioca have suffered; and they are now asking me to give exemption for produces which are already becoming unfit for human consumption. But it is impossible for any department to say what is fit and what is not fit because it is found easy to make things unfit for human consumption so as to make it possible to claim a right for export. I see that some honourable members are definitely and personally aware of all these arrangements which I have mentioned. One of these petitions, has been from my honourable friend Mr. Govindan asking for export permits for tapioca. I put it to him what he would do if rice did not come. Then he said that he wanted export permits in regard to articles unfit for human consumption. I soon found that it was quite easy to make anything unfit for human consumption. That is the position.

Mr. D, Krishnan Potti: ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശശുദ്ധിയെ ഞാൻ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ അനുഭവത്തിൽ അതു ശരിയായി വരുന്നില്ല.

President: It is also my *anubhavam*, Both *anubhavams* have to be compared.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: ഏതായാലും ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റു കുറെക്കൂടി പരിചിന്തനം ചെയ്തു ഞങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കിൽ ഈ കൃഷി നശിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുതരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതി സമ്പ്രദായവും ആദായനികുതിസമ്പ്രദായവും അഭിനന്ദനീയമാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യക്കാർ അനേകകാലമായി അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അസന്തോഷവും നികുതിഭാരവും അവസാനിപ്പിച്ച് ഒരു ഏകീകൃത പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കിയതിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ മഹാരാജവത്തോടുകൂടി അഭിനവമായ പല പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുമെന്നും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം സമത്വസുന്ദരമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുമെന്നും വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ പത്തനാപുരം താലൂക്കിലെ ഒരു പകുതിയിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടകാലത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പതിനാറു ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്താരവും അയിരത്തിഎണ്ണൂറു കുടുംബങ്ങളും ഉള്ള ഒരു പകുതിയാണ് പട്ടാഴി. അവിടെ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം ഏറ്റവും അപരിഷ്കൃതമാണ്. ൧൦൯൦-ലെ തിരുവിഴുത്തുവിളംബരംമൂലം മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കു സ്ഥിരം ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഭൂമികൾ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിളംബരത്തിന്റെ പരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. പണ്ടു മാർത്താണ്ഡവർമ്മ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു അവിടത്തെ ദേവിക്കു ദാനം ചെയ്തതാണു ഈ പകുതി. ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണം നാട്ടുകാരാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ബോഡ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ആ വസ്തുക്കളിൽനിന്നും തടികൾ വെട്ടുന്നതിനും മറ്റും നാട്ടുകാർക്കു അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനു വിരുദ്ധമായ ഒരു നയമാണ് ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണം കയ്യേറ്റതോടുകൂടി സ്വീകരിച്ചത്. അതിനുശേഷം തടി മുറിക്കുന്നതു കുറ്റകരമായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഈ നാട്ടുകാർ പച്ചിലവളത്തിനും മറ്റും ഇലകൾ എടുക്കുകയോ, കൃഷിയായുധങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മരക്കഷണങ്ങൾ മുറിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ അതു മോഷണക്കേസായി തീരും.

President: With regard to the Pattazhi pakuthy, was it ever brought to the notice of Government by any petition by the persons concerned.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: It is a land belonging to the Personal Devaswoms. Government have no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: സർ, ശവസംസ്കാരത്തിനായി ഒരു കഷണം തടി വെട്ടിയാൽ അതു നിയമവിരുദ്ധമായിത്തീരും. ഈ രീതിയിൽ ഉള്ള കുററങ്ങൾ ചുമത്തി അനേകം സാധുക്കളുടെമേൽ അട്ടർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയിൽ കേസ് നടക്കുന്നതായി അങ്ങ് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ രീതിയിൽ മുമ്പോട്ടു തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകാതെ ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമായി ആലോചിച്ചു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. S, Joseph: Sir, ...

President: I am afraid, I can give you only'five minutes. There are three departments and the officers in each of these departments must be given at least three minutes each.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: There is no point in my speaking for five minutes.

Mr. A. Gunamony: I have listened with great interest to all the remarks of the honourable members about the working of the Income-Tax department. There is one point in all these discussions which is noteworthy, and that is, there was not a single criticism about the working of the Income-Tax section of the department. All the criticisms were about the working of the Agricultural Income-Tax. This point itself is an answer to the criticisms. In regard to the Income-Tax department we have gathered a good deal of experience and we have benefited by the experience of several years working. I believe some years ago, there might have been similar criticisms raised about that too. That is what happens in the initial stages when we have no experience and no guide or practical knowledge to fall back on. But as years passed, we profited by our experience and the public too profited, and today the department works without much criticism being levelled against it. As a matter of fact, we have been able to accept 85 per cent of the account books of business people and the percentage that has been rejected was only 15 per cent. Therefore, it is evident that after some years, when we have the benefit of actual working experience, we will be able to effect some satisfactory arrangements.

In the course of criticism of the Agricultural Income-Tax department, some honourable members doubted about the successful working of the Agricultural department. They have also questioned the wisdom of the Act itself. It is unnecessary for me to go into the larger issue of the matter.

President: It is beyond your province.

Mr. A. Gunamony: Yes, Sir. What I would like to mention is that the Income-Tax is a tax on income, whereas the land tax is a tax on the land. Whatever may happen to the income from land he has to pay to tax for a fixed period, say 50 or 60 years, but in the case of Income-Tax one has to pay only so long as he gets the income. There is an automatic adjustability about it. If you have an income, you have to pay. If you do not have any income, you do not pay. One honourable member mentioned the other day that this new tax is sure to hit north Travancore adversely. There is no question of north and south in this matter. A friend of mine from south Travancore who is now paying 90 rupees as tax, told me he will have to pay 120 rupees as Agricultural Income-Tax. But still he is happy about this arrangement. Supposing after some time, unfortunafely for him and forunately for the public adequate quantity of paddy comes from provinces and prices go down, he knows he has to pay only proportionately less way of Income-Tax. We have to remember with gratitude His Highness the Maharaja and the Head of the Administration for the introduction of this beneficent reform of far reaching importance.

As regard the workings of this scheme, I must say with the fullest sense of responsibility, that it all depends on the efficiency of officers who are put in charge. Some honourable members, Messrs. Mackar Pillai and Narayana Kurup, mentioned certain illustrations about how things have been done in a haphazard manner, and there I feel guilty. There may be blunders sometimes. Sometimes, we may be wrong but we are never perverse. There may be certain errors. Mr. Mackar Pillai pointed out an instance where the calculation went wrong. But as soon as it was brought to the notice of the department it was rectified.

Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai (*Nominated*): ആ കളക്ടറല്ല പിന്നീടു വന്ന കളക്ടറാണ് അതു റെക്റ്റിഫൈ ചെയ്തതു്.

Mr. A. Gunamony: Anyhow, I am speaking only of the department. The honourable member knows that as soon as it was brought to the notice of the Collector, it was rectified. My honourable friend Mr. Narayana Aiyar mentioned about a large number of appeals were allowed I should only congratulate the department. We do not stand on prestige. We are trying to do our best. But apart from the general criticism, if critisism becomes personal I have got a duty to intervene. Income-Tax Collectors are doing a very difficult and unpopular job and I am sorry, one member made a personal attack on a particular officer.

[Mr. A. Gunamony.]

The Administration Reports show the work turned out by that officer in that office which is a new one. In assessment collection and demand he has beaten every other circle.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether it is difficult if the assessments are arbitrary ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: We ought not to be carried away by one or two instances. Today there was an interpellation as regards the number of assessments and appeals. What is the percentage ? It is infinitely small in all the circles. I admit that there are certain difficulties but we hope to get over these difficulties.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether assessment is made in the case of plants cultivated for the purpose of poojas ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: Certainly not.

President: Why not if a sale is made of that ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In case it is not sold ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: No assessment will be done. The other day Mr. Narayana Aiyar was mentioning about roses planted in the garden. But in case it is carried on as a business, we are entitled to have the benefit of that income.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether there is any distinction reserved ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: There is one point I would like to mention. Suppose a person cultivates paddy for his own use. We are not to exclude that. But there are plants such as Thulassi, used for pooja purposes which nobody should think of assessing after all. Officers are also human beings and they can be expected to be reasonable.

Another thing I would just mention is about certain practical difficulties. Mr Chandy mentioned about *cherickal* lands. We also know that cherickal lands are not to be assessed as in other cases. But if just for assessment purposes lands are stated to be cherickal there is a practical difficulty.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: Does the honourable member think that the cherickal lands are being cultivated every year ?

Mr. A. Gunamony: I concede that. But how are we to know whether a land is cherickal or not ?

President: If it is not cultivated in a year, the next year it will not be assessed. If they are not cultivated during a year they would not be assessed.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: May I know how people are to be discriminated? There are people who have got lands and do not cultivate, and people who cultivate.

Mr. A. Gunamony: That is a bigger issue. Suppose a person can cultivate and does not want to cultivate. It is a quite different matter. If a person, who has got thousands of acres of land delibrately plays a dog in the monger policy and does not cultivate and says that he has no income, the position is different and assessment will have to be made.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: That is not to be taken.

President: If, as a matter of fact, the food situation, instead of easing, becomes continuous and more tense, the question will have to be taken up. In certain countries, for instance, even in England, there is a movement in that direction. A large number of titled people preserve many of their Estates for game preservation or for shooting purposes. Recently a bill was passed to tax those localities as if they were capable of bringing income. In other countries, if there is any person who does not cultivate lands which can be cultivated, he is taxed. He has to pay at the highest rate. The Government have not lost sight of those methods. I referred to this point last year or the year before the last in the course of the Budget speech. I have already made it clear that Government are contemplating a legislation to tax those localities which could be cultivated and turned into useful lands, and which are not cultivated, as if they were cultivated with the richest possible crop that can be grown there.

Mr. A. Gunamony: I would like to say a few words about the future. I am hopeful about the future, for more reasons than one. In the first place, there is the exceptional advantage of a new Act, based on the model of the British Indian Act. It has got checks and counter-checks and is advantageous to the assessees as I have mentioned already.

President: Mr. Gunamony, you have got only three or four minutes.

Mr. A. Gunamony: We are considering a re-organisation of the department. Sir, you have already announced the intention of the Government to have the benefit of local Advisory Committees in regard to assessment. The Advisory Committees are to play the part of assessors. They can furnish the correct information as to the yield of particular localities. I hope that it will be a great benefit not only to the people but to the department and as I mentioned some time ago, we also hope to have the benefit of persons with very good experience

[Mr. A. Gunamony.]

in the Land Revenue department. Those persons will never be below the status of Tahsilders, and they will be able to help us to gather useful information. I hope that we will be able to get over these difficulties. It is not a case of our being unreceptive or in any way taking up an attitude of infallibility. We welcome all criticisms of a helpful nature. With all these advantages, I hope, the department will be able to proceed successfully.

Prerident: Order, order. Did the honourable member refer to the proviso under the Super-Tax which was referred to by Mr. Chandy.

Mr. A. Gunamoney: The proviso is this. According to the new law, the first Rs. 1,500 is a free slab exempt from taxation. But there is a further advantage conferred on the assessees, because they are liable to taxation only if the total income exceeds Rs. 2 000. That has been provided in the proviso, namely " provided that no income tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs. 2,000. The second part of the proviso gives what is called the marginal relief. According to this, even in the case of persons whose incomes slightly exceed Rs. 2,000, they ought not to be taxed at the appropriate rate, but the income-tax payable by them should not exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000.

The question was asked why this proviso has not been included in 'part II dealing with super-tax. Super-tax deals with cases above Rs. 20,000 and so there is no necessity for making provision for exempting these lower incomes.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether it is not perversity, irresponsibility and injustice to assess a person who gets only 1000 paras of paddy as pattam according to his own.........

Mr. A. Gunamony: The honourable member is perhaps referring to a particular case.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: There are several cases.

Mr. A. Gunamoney: I suppose there is remedy in all these cases. Without the necessary details I cannot answer ....(Bell).

President: Mr. Director of Agriculture.

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: Sir, I am thankful to the honourable members of this House for the constructive criticisms and suggestions they have given in the matter of widening the scope and functions of the Department to make it more

useful to the ryots in the State. I may assure the House that the officers of the Department are taking a lively interest and are doing with all the available resources in men and money at its disposal to help the cultivators in this respect.

The need for conducting propaganda work amongst the ryots on a much larger scale, provision of more quantities of manure, implements. seeds, etc. has been emphasised by many of the members and I trust that it will not be necessary for me to reiterate the facts published in the annual reports of the Departmet, the copies of which have already been distributed amongst the members. Demonstrations on the cultivation of the most important crops in the locality by using chemical and organic manures are conducted on ryots lands. Leaflets explaining the methods of utilising the manures in correct doses are distributed amongst the ryots. In order to make known on a wider basis the correct dosages prescribed by the Department for the various kinds of manures, steps will be taken to arrange the republication in a book form the leaflets published already on this subject by the Department.

Sir, I agree with the opinions expressed here that the excessive use of artificial manures should be prevented in and I may state here that the Department is not advocating the use of artificial manures to replace organic manures but only to supplement them. The dosage of Amonium Sulphate recommended for paddy is only 56 pounds per acre to supplement the organic manure that is applied. Organic manure like bone-meal, and ground nut cake are also stocked in Departmental depots for sale along with Amonium Sulphate. It has been emphasised here that the quantity of manure supplied by the department is not adequate to meet the demands in the country. Sir, it is a fact that with the increased use of fertilisers, the demand has become so great that it has not been possible with the limited quantity of manure released to the State by the Government of India to meet the entire demand. We have had necessarily to make the distribution on an equitable basis amongst all the applicants after making enquiries regarding their bonafides. It is expected that with the improvement in the supply during the next year and by the provision of greater facilities for transport of goods from one piece to another, it will be possible to make distribution on a wider scale by establishing more depots throughout the State. In order to distribute properly and most efficiently the manures that have been received, depots are being opened by utilising the co-operative societies and Village Unions as centres of distribution. At the beginning of the year we had only 42 depots in the S.ate. Now

[Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai.]

the number is nearly 70 on this day and most of the agencies are being worked by co-operative societies and Village Unions. Therefore, the complaint that manure is available only in Government depots at Taluk headquarters is not correct.

Some doubts have been expressed by certain members regarding the measures adopted under the Grow More Food Campaign. This work is carried on by the department, has been expanded recently and the provision of Rs. 8·6 lakhs made in the ensuing year in budget will be utilised for meeting the expenditure on account of subsidies for manure, bonus for cultivators for bringing waste and fallow lands under cultivation and the distribution of seeds at concesssional rates. In spending this amount, great care will be taken to see that the concession given by the Government are availed of largely to benefit the ryots. As a result of the campaign, it is expected that 47,000 tons of food materials, to the value of 87 lakhs of Rupees will be available additionally in the country in the course of the next 12 months. With these facts I hope that the House will be satisfied with the working of the Department.

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker : Sir, I am glad to see that the House has welcomed the Land Tax Proclamation of 1121 as a measure of great reform. The honourable member Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai in welcoming the measure said that it is a Great act of a Great Sovereign. Rightly, it is so. It has conferred a lasting boon on every subject of His Highness the Maharaja. Though originally it was meant only to ameliorate the condition of the poor ryots of the State, the problem in its final form, was so shaped as to confer benefits on every one of His Highness' subjects, rich or poor, high or low. The honourable member Mr. Revi Varma said that hereafter there will be no difficulty for the Land Revenue Department to collect the small kist. I quite agree. Hereafter we can avoid a great deal of script work under the Revenue Recovery Act with regard to the poor man's land.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: I said that there may be some changes with regard to the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: I am coming to that. Hereafter the Gazette will not swell on account of the publication of the names, survey numbers, amount of arrears of tax and the list of defaulters. The benefit of this measure can be appreciated only if one realises how many thousands of acres of land belonging to the poor who are not able to pay their tax have been disposed of in public auction every year. In that way the burden has been lifted from the poor man and it has become possible for

him to live in his homestead for years and years without the threat of eviction on account of heavy arrears of tax. Such concessions are not uncommon in Travancore. There have been cases from time, immemorial where Soverigns have been pleased to grant one acre of land here and another acre there to persons who have done meritorious service in the cause of the country. In those cases such lands were granted on the authority of a copper plate. I must say that such instances ofcourse have been very rare. Even in such cases the right to levy a Rajabhogam had been reserved. But here is a copper plate issued not only to one or two persons but to 62 lakhs of His Highness' subjects in the form of a Proclamation. This great Act of the Sovereign has enabled every one of His Subjects to utilise his land to the best interest of the cultivator in any manner he likes. I will explain. Under the last settlement as you all know the basis of settlement was on a crop basis. If a man cultivated cocoanuts, he must pay 4 Chs per every cocoanut tree. If he cultivated his land with rubber he had to pay Rs. 2 per acre. If he cultivated his land with cardamom he had to pay Rs. 2 per acre. Naturally there was a restriction on the kind of crop cultivated. A reservation had also been made that the assessment of the land was subject to a revision after a period of 30 years. But in this great charter we do not see any such reservation. Any man can use his land in any manner he likes. He can cultivate it with cocoanut, rubber, cardamom or anything he likes. Government will not step in and collect one pie more. This Act has conferred a lasting benefit on the capitalist classes as well. It is therefore that I said that it has served the interests of both the rich and the poor. Some honourable members said that Government do not want land tax. I too say so. The object of the Government is only to levy a token tax. We do not levy more than 4 cash per cent. Honourable members know that one cocoanut tree can easily be planted on one cent of land. In that case 4 chs. will have to be paid as tax according to the old arrangement. Can he not afford to pay now 4 cash per cent and that too when it is realised when he is given absolute freedom to deal with his land in any manner he likes. It is too much to say that even 4 cash per cent is rather high. That opinion came only from one honourable member and I do not expect it to be the general opinion of the House.

One or two honourable members wanted to show that the benefits conferred by these two Acts are not shared by the people at large. I may say that there is a lot of misconception about this matter. After all how many people are there in the State

[Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker.]

who are going to be affected by the imposition of the Agricultural Income Tax? I can definitely say that not more than 5,000 people will have to pay this tax. What is the population of the State? It is 62½ lakhs. Out of 62 1/2 lakhs of people not more than 1·45 lakhs of people are going to be taxed under the agricultural income tax. Are we here to plead the cause of the right planters of Peermade, Devicolam and Kanjirapally? It is for the sake of the poor that the tax has been levied. Is it the interest of the 62 1/2 lakhs or the 1 1/2 lakhs of people that deserve help at the hands of the Government has to be considered. Not more than 5000 people are going to be taxed under the Agricultural Income Tax. I have got figures with me. If any honourable member thinks that it is not correct he is at liberty to disprove it. It is those honourable members who come from Peermade and Devicolam that oppose this measure. Are we not bound to allow remission in the case of those people owning 1 and 2 cents of land as against people owning 10, 20 and 100 acres of land. I am sure that there is no case for any body to plead that the agricultural income tax is going to work any hardship.

President: Today there is a resolution being moved in the United Provinces by which the Government propose not only to abolish Zemindari system but to nationalise all the sources of production; —industrial, mechanical—so that there will be no private property.

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker: I may inform the House that we are getting requisitions from all over India to send copies of the Land Tax Proclamation and the Agricutural Income Tax Proclamation. That clearly shows how far the world outside have welcomed these measures. There is a lot of misconception about it in the country. I want to make it clear that we are not going to tax the land but it is the income from the land that we propose to tax. This point has created a lot of confusion in the minds of the public.

I have only one or two words to say with regard to the minor irrigation in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign. The honourable member Mr. Gabriel Nadar said that Government have recently renovated 30 tanks in his taluk. I may say that not only in the Vilavancode taluk but in almost every taluk minor irrigation work has been in progress. Ninety two works have been completed and 360 works are in progress. Government are going to continue the policy of irrigation activities and provision has been made in the budget for that purpose

and more than 30,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation. I am glad to inform the House that Rs. 2 lakhs have been set apart for lift irrigation work at Avanamcode. There are programmes of lift irrigation work in Meenachil, Chengannur and Thiruvalla taluks as well. Minor irrigation works are not always suitable for North Travancore. So lift irrigation is proposed to be introduced in those parts. As a result of this more than 30 lakhs acres of land is hoped to be brought under double crop cultivation in North Travancore.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 18,30,641 under demand XX—Agriculture including debt heads—Loans. Rs. 19,96,111 under Demand X—Land Revenue and Rs. 1,65,413 under Demand XI—Taxes on Income was put to vote and carried.

The Demands were passed and the grants were made.

DEMAND XXXIX—Anchal Department.

Mr. George Mathew *(Anchal Superintendent)*: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 8,75,222 under Demand XXXIX—Anchal Department.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Sir, at present I may be permitted to say that there are 3 categories of living beings in this world who are forsaken by God and Man. To the first category belong the dumb bullocks that draw the heavy loads, to the second, the Jews, and to the third, the subordinate service of the Anchal Department. The fate of the first category is beyond all hope, the second have begun to assert themselves and the fate of the third lies in your hands as head of the administration. (laughter.)

President: I know there is a synagogue near Parur. I have known of two Jewish gentlemen who saw me once. But what is this third class *(Laughter)*.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: They are forsaken by God and man. What is the cause of this? If we go through the Administration Reports of this Department for the last three or four years, they are self-explanatory. Sir, the first sentence here in last year's report is; "Mr. P. A. Kasim, B. A., B. L., was in charge of the Department from the 1st Chingom 1120 to the 22nd Kumbhom 1120. Mr. B. Paramu, B. A., B. L., from the 23rd Kumbhom 1120 to the 19th Karkatagom 1120. Then from the 20th Karkatagom till the end of the year, another man was posted." For the last so many years the Anchal Superintendents of this Department are men from outside the Department and they are only birds of passage. They come to this Department as the Departmental heads only for a few months. Nobody

[Mr. G. Revi Varma.]

is interested in this Department; nobody is interested in the work of the Department and nobody is interested in the fate of the subordinates of the Department. That has been the case for the last five or six years of this department. If we go into the Administration Reports, we will see for the last three years that there has been considerable increase in the material, the quantity and quality of the work in the Department; but still there was no reorganisation in the salary of the department. The number of parcels has increased; the number of letters has also increased; the volume of Savings Bank work has also increased; but nobody cares for the work of the poor anchalmen, the anchal clerks and the anchal masters who plaud and sit from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. in the office to finish the work. It is for you, Sir, to give some sort of encouragement to the employees of this Department.

President: Have they not been given increased allowance recently.

Mr. George Mathew: The war allowance has been raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 and the employees of the Chief Anchal Office are to be given with effect from 1-1-1122 an overtime allowance. Anchal Masters are to get Rs. 10, the Deputy Anchal Masters Rs. 7, the Clerks Rs. 5 each, the Anchalman Rs. 3 and the Anchal Runners Rs. 2 each.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: From the Budget of the next year, I shall give the following particulars: There are 373 Anchal Masters and clerks; but only 5 of them get a salary of Rs. 80-100. 55 of the remaining number, get a salary of Rs. 45—75 and the 121 out of the remaining strength get only Rs. 30—45. The other people get only Rs. 25—30. If we go to any anchal office and see the people sitting there between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M., their complexion is just like that of the Anchal cover of now-a-days. When they return to their houses, they are fit for nothing. The Anchal Superintendent mentioned about the clerks in the Chief Anchal Office but I put the question whether it is not necessary that all the anchal offices in the State should also be treated in the same way. In Quilon the case is the same. At Kottayam, it is the very same case. At Alleppey it is similar.

President: What is the suggestion that the honourable member would give?

Mr. G Revi Varma: I will give some constructive suggestions with regard to the betterment of the prospects of the subordinates of this department. About seven years ago, the

cost of one anchal card was Cash four but it has been raised to Cash eight now. The anchal cover cost cash eight previously but it has been raised to chuckram one. The money order commission remains the same. Therefore it can be raised to eight cash per rupee.

President: Do not bother about the income. What is the suggestion you will make about salary? Let us be perfectly frank in this matter. It is now seen that in British India after the strike, the minimum salary of a Postal peon is Rs. 66 Undoubtedly it is rather a melancholy thing that when the anchal peon functions side by side with the Postal peons, he should get Rs. 17, only when the Postal peon should get Rs. 66. No doubt this point has been urged before Government and Government cannot possibly abandon noticing these violent differences. At the same time, honourable members will see that this Rs. 66, is not earned by many people, say, in the Secretariat, in the Courts or in other Government Offices. No doubt there are certain key positions or key places where if the people could strike; they can get probably some remedy. The Postmen did so. If therefore honourable members would help us I am sure they would do—and look into the question from the point of view of the general levelling up that will have to be contemplated throughout the State in the matter, I shall be grateful. What has happened at the end of the Postal strike? About nine crores was the result of the provisional settlement with the Post and Telegraph Departments. Thereafter all the other people petitioned to the Government of India, and this morning they have announced that other people will also get a certain increase and they have fixed a provision of Rs 3½ crores for this purpose. We shall undoubtedly have to consider a levelling up and levelling down of wages, and the process will have to be taken up, I think, on a wide and departmental character. In other words, we shall have to take up the case of wages of Government servants in relation to the State's possibilities, the State's income and the State's expenditure, and fix certain grades. Piecemeal dealing with individual departments would lead to trouble. Assuming for the moment, what the honourable member said about the British Postmen getting Rs. 66, and the anchalmen getting only 17, this point may also be considered, *viz*,. that the moment when the anchalman gets Rs. 66, we will see that the people in other departments also making similar claims. That is an aspect which honourable member must bear in mind before dealing with this question at length.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: It is for the funds that I submitted that there has been a change in the price of anchal cards and anchal covers recently.

President: Rightly or wrongly we have been claiming the credit that our anchal fees are the lowest but if honourable members are willing that the rates should be increased, we have no objection.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: I think all the members of the House and the general public will agree that because the price of the anchal cards and covers has been doubled in recent years, the money order commission may also be increased so that the extra money that may accrue from it may be given to the anchal men and the clerks of the Department as increased salary.

President: It is the scale on which I want enlightenment from the honourable members.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: The lowest pay should be Rs. 25 for the clerks, as well as Anchal men and runners. The clerks now do all the work till 12 o'clock in the night for which they are paid Rs. 20—25 and Rs. 25—30, and after years of service, what is their salvation? Therefore the lowest pay should not be less than Rs 25. He must be given a scale reaching up to Rs. 60 at the end of 25 years. The Anchal men should get a salary of Rs. 25 to 50. Let it be just like the British Indian Postman, getting good conduct pay, or efficiency grade or something like that. At least a man who works satisfactorily should get some encouragement at the end of a meritorious service, that is, Rs. 50. That is with regard to the lowest grades of clerks and Anchal men. What is the work of the anchal master? The anchal master holds a responsible position. He should be given a better scale and pay.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): May I know from the honourable member whether he is agreeable to the raising of the scale of the other subordinates? The question was put by the Chair but the answer has not been given.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: In fact, in the Public Works Department's demand, I told this House that a man who remains in Government service in these days should get a pay of not less than Rs. 40. He remains here only because of two things. Firstly, having been a Government servant, he is not fit to go outside and do any manual labour. Secondly, Government give him a pension at the end of the 55th year. Now, manual labour is becoming a very respectable work and an ordinary cooly gets about Rs. 1-8-0 per day besides free noon-meal. What is the

position of the Government servant who gets less than Rs. 40? He cannot live on that salary. There is a grade fixed here on Rs. 80—100 but there are only 5 people getting it out of 373. My only submission is that the pay of the anchal subordinates should be increased and their prospects should also be improved.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: സർ, ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥന മുഴുവനും, അതിനുപുറമെ ദിവാന്റെ പരമാധികാരം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് എത്ര കൂടുതൽ പണം അനുവദിക്കാമോ അത്രയും കൂടെതന്നെ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ ശോച്യാവസ്ഥ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജി. രവിവർമ്മ ശപിക്കപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു കൂട്ടരെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ശപിക്കപ്പെട്ടവർ നാലു കൂട്ടരുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഭാവിപൗരന്മാരാകേണ്ടവരായ പിഞ്ചുപൈതങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസചുമതല നിർവഹിച്ചുപോരുന്ന പാവപ്പെട്ട മലയാളംസ്കൂളദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരെക്കൂടി ഈ ശപിക്കപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചേർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്നു.

സർ, മനുഷ്യർക്കു ഇന്നു ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ ഏററവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായി കരുതിപ്പോരുന്നതു നാട്ടിലെ വർത്തമാനങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കുന്ന വർത്തമാനപ്പത്രങ്ങളും പിന്നിട്ട അന്യനാട്ടുകളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്വജനങ്ങളുടേയും സുഹൃത്തുക്കളുടേയും വിവരങ്ങളറിയിക്കുന്ന എഴുത്തുകളുമാണ്. ഈ പത്രങ്ങളും എഴുത്തുകളും നമുക്കു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു അഞ്ചൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരാണ്. എന്നാൽ ദിവസവും രാവിലെ നമ്മുടെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും പടിവാതുക്കൽ വന്നെത്തുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ സാധുക്കളായ ശിപായിമാരുടെ കഥ ആലോചിച്ചാൽ കല്ലും അലിഞ്ഞുപോകും. അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടവർകൾ പറഞ്ഞു, അഞ്ചാമത്തെ ഗ്രേഡു മുതൽ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഗ്രേഡുവരെ ൧൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൧൨ രൂപാവരെ ഇവർക്കു ശമ്പളമുണ്ടെന്ന്.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from the member that when postmen are paid allowances when they have to carry loads more than six seers in weight, should not a similar allowance be paid to the Anchalmen who carry cart loads?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: എത്ര കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിലും എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഈ പാവപ്പെട്ട അഞ്ചൽമാൻമാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ദാക്ഷിണ്യപൂർവ്വം പെരുമാറേണ്ടതു ഗവർമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്. ദിവസവും രാവിലെ വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ഇവർക്കു ഒരിക്കലും സ്വന്തവീട്ടിൽനിന്നും ഉച്ചയ്ക്കു ആഹാരം കഴിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ശിപായിമാർക്കാണെങ്കിൽ മററു ചില സൌകര്യങ്ങൾകൂടി ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ, എക്സൈസ് ശിപായിമാർ, ടെലഫോൺ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ജോലിക്കാർ ഇവർക്കെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഉടുപ്പു, കുട, ചെരുപ്പു, മുതലായവയെല്ലാം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു അതൊന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അവർ ഡ്രസ്സുകൂടി അടക്കേണ്ടതായുണ്ടുതാനും. ഇങ്ങനെ രാപകൽ അത്യദ്ധ്വാനം ചെയ്തു വല്ലവൻേറയും പുറകേനടന്നും വീടുകൾ തോറും കയറിയും ഇറങ്ങിയും അലഞ്ഞുതിരിഞ്ഞും ജീവിതം പോക്കുന്ന ഇവർക്കു ആഹാരത്തിനുപോലും മതിയാകാത്ത ശമ്പളമാണു ഇന്നു ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതു എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. സർ, അങ്ങു ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി, എങ്ങിനെയാണു ഇവരുടെ ശമ്പളം പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന്. ഇതു് സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ പറയാം. യുദ്ധപരിതസ്ഥിതി സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇന്നു സാധനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന വിലക്കൂടുതൽ അവസാനിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ഈ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരാളിൻെറയും കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൪൫ രൂപ എന്നാക്കണം. ഈ തുക ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നെനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവു എല്ലാക്കാലവും ഇതേ രീതിയിൽതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊള്ളുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവർക്കു ഇന്നു കൊടുത്തുപോരുന്ന ശമ്പളംതന്നെ കൊടുത്തുപോന്നാലും മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ശമ്പളവും അലവൻസുമായി ൪൫ രൂപ പ്രതിമാസം ഇവർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എല്ലാ ആഫീസുകളിലും ജോലിനോക്കുന്ന ശിപായിമുതൽ താഴ്ന്ന ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഈ തോതിൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കൂടാതെ അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മറെറാരു അനീതികൂടി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പഴയ കാലങ്ങളിൽ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ ജയിച്ച ആളുകളെമാത്രമേ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരായും മാസ്റ്റരന്മാരായും നിയമിക്കാറുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉന്നതബിരുദധാരികളായ ബി. ഏ. ക്കാരേയും ബി. എൽ. കാരേയും

കൂടി ഇതേ ജോലിക്ക് നിയമിച്ചുപോരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവർക്കു മാസം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം ൨൫ രൂപ വരെയും കൂടിയപക്ഷം ൩൦ രൂപ വരെയും ആണ്. ഇവരു കൂടി ബിരുദധാരികളെ പ്രൊമോട്ടു ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒരു അണ്ടർ ഗ്രാഡ്വേറ്റിനെ അപ്പോയിന്റു ചെയ്യുന്ന പതിവുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഫ എൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ റിവിഷൻ സ്കീമിലും ഫ എൻ മദേരത്തിലെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരസ്കീമിലും ഈ വക അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ജോലിനോക്കുന്ന ഉന്നതബിരുദധാരികളായ പലർക്കും സങ്കടത്തിനിടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പഴയതുപോലെ ഈ ഉന്നതബിരുദധാരികളുടെ പ്രമോഷൻ ഇനിയൊന്നു ഏതു കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ നടത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ജീവനക്കാരിൽനിന്നും ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു നിവേദനവും ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ദിവാൻജിയവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ പ്രസ്താവന ഉത്തരംമുട്ടുമ്പോൾ കൊഞ്ഞനംകാണിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനയായിപ്പോയിയെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ജീവനത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ഒരു മാസ് മെമ്മോറിയൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം മെമ്മോറിയലുകൾ അവർ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഗവൺമെൻറിനു തന്നെ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ആ മെമ്മോറിയലിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതി എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽവച്ച് ഇപ്രകാരം ഇവരിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു നിവേദനവും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഞാൻതന്നെ എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ മെമ്മോറിയലിന്റെ പ്രതി ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾക്ക് അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടും നിവേദനം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല, കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നെല്ലാം പറയുന്നതു യഥാർത്ഥമല്ലെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

സർ, കരയുന്ന കുഞ്ഞിനെ പാലുള്ളു. പോസ്റ്റൽശിപായിമാരുടേയും റെയിൽവേക്കാരുടേയും മററും സ്ട്രൈക്കു വളരെ ശക്തിമത്തായി ആരംഭിച്ചതിനു തക്ക ഫലം അവർക്കുണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെ ബഹളവും മുറവിളിയും ആരു നടത്തുന്നുവോ അവരെ ഭയപ്പെട്ടു ഗവൺമെൻറു അവരെ പ്രീണിപ്പിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി പല പ്രവൃത്തികളും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വക യാതൊരു വഴക്കിനും പോകാത്ത ഈ സാധുക്കളെ

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

കരിച്ചു, ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഉത്തരവുകൾ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കുന്ന ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ക്രൂരമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിതന്നെയാണ്.

ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ പരമാവധി ശമ്പളം ൩൦—൧൦൦ വരെ ആണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതു ൧ പേർക്കുണ്ടെന്നു അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടവർകൾ പറയുന്നു. ൩ പേർക്കേ ഉള്ളുവെന്നു ബഡ്ജറ്റുനോക്കി മി. ജി. രവിവർമ്മ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പഞ്ചപാണ്ഡവന്മാർ കട്ടിൽക്കാൽ പോലെ ൩ എന്നു പറയത്തക്ക തരത്തിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്കെയിൽസിസ്റ്റം മാററി മററുചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെപ്പോലെ ടൈംസ്കെയിൽ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. ൨൫–൪൫–൬൫–൧൦൦–൧൨൫ എന്നിങ്ങനെ ഒരു ടൈംസ്കെയിൽ ഇവർക്കു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം വയസ്സുകാലത്തു പെൻഷൻ പററുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവർക്ക് ൧൨൫ രൂപയെങ്കിലും ശമ്പളം ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടേയും മാസ്റ്റന്മാരുടേയും ശമ്പളം പരമാവധി ൧൨൫ രൂപ വരുന്ന സ്കെയിലിലാക്കി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്തെന്നാൽ അതിനു മുകളിൽ അവർക്കു ആശിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതിനുമുകളിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളവർക്കുള്ളതല്ല. അതിനവകാശികളായി മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽനിന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും വന്നുകൊള്ളും. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിൽ ഒരു ടൈംസ്കെയിൽ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സർ, അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ജീവനക്കാരുടെ വേല വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. അഞ്ചൽസൂപ്രണ്ടു പറയുന്നതിൽ പരമാർത്ഥമൊന്നുമില്ല. ഞാൻ വളരെ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളിൽ കയറി നോക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. നേരം വെളുത്താൽ വൈകുന്നേരംവരെ എഴുത്തുകളും മണിയാർഡറുകളും അതുപോലുള്ള മററുരുപ്പടികളുമായി ഈ അഞ്ചലാഫീസിലുള്ളവരെല്ലാം പിടിപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടു കാണാം. ഈ ഉരുപ്പടികളെല്ലാം സാർട്ടുചെയ്തു അയക്കേണ്ടവർ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ അയക്കുന്ന ജോലിയിൽ അവർ സദാപി വ്യാപൃതരായിരിക്കുന്നതു നമുക്കു എപ്പോഴും കാണാൻ കഴിയും. താമസിച്ചുപോയാൽ, കിട്ടാനുള്ള എഴുത്തുകളും മററും ൧൨മണിക്കു മുമ്പായിത്തന്നെ കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ബിസിനസ്സുകാർ ഉടനെ ഫോൺ എടുത്തു വിളിച്ചുതുടങ്ങും, കമ്പിയടിക്കും, വലിയ ബഹളമെല്ലാം കൂട്ടും, ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർ, ശിപായിമാർ മുതലായവർ ഉണ്ണാൻ

പോകുന്നതു ൨ മണിക്കുമേലാണു. ഹോട്ടലിൽപോയിവേണം ഊണുകഴിക്കാൻ. താമസിച്ചു ചെല്ലുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മിക്കവാറും ചോറുകിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നും വരാം. റേഷൻനിരക്കു ഒരൂണിനു ൩ അണ എന്നാണെങ്കിലും താമസിച്ചു ചെല്ലുന്ന ഇക്കൂട്ടർക്കു റേഷൻ ഊണു കിട്ടാതെ ൧൨ അണയുടെ ഊണുമാത്രമേ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. ഇവരെക്കൊണ്ടു, ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു വീട്ടുകാർക്കു് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. അവനവന്റെ കുക്ഷിപൂരണം, അതും അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിയോടുകൂടിമാത്രം, നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാനുള്ള ശമ്പളംമാത്രമെ ഇന്നു ഇവർക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു കുറെക്കൂടി അനുഭാവപൂർവം പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. രവിവർമ്മയുടെ അഞ്ചൽ മണിയാർഡറുകളുടെ കമ്മീഷൻ നിരക്കു കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശത്തെ ശക്തിമത്തായി പ്രതിഷേധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാന്റിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: I am in perfect agreement with the views expressed by the Honourable Member Mr. Kurup with regard to the enhancement of the salary of the Anchal Department. Since several honourable members have expatiated upon that point I do not wish to add anything to it. I would also quite agree with them in proposing that the minimum salary may be Rs. 45 or something like that. The next thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is about the extreme insufficiency in the number of hands to cope with the abnormal increase in the volume of work. It may be seen that there is a phenomenal increase in every branch of work. There is increase in the number of articles posted, in the number of articles delivered, in regard to the Savings Bank business, in regard to money orders and in regard to every item of work. There is abnormal increase in work but the number of hands remains static and the result is great delay is caused in the execution of work. There is delay in the matter of delivery of letters and money orders and also in attending to the Savings Bank business. Sir, formerly in Trivandrum we used to get letters and money orders by 7 A. M. but now we used to get money orders and letters only late in the evening say by 3 P. M. or even later and I may point out that it is a source of hardship especially to the members of the legal profession because it might so happen that one of the letters may contain a vakalath to be filed on that particular day and if the vakalath reaches after the case is taken up it will defeat the purpose for which it is intend

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai]

ed. And in the case of money orders if the money order reaches after the case is argued, we know that it will create uncompromising situations both from the stand point of the lawyers and of the clients. The transport department is also responsible sometimes for contributing to the delay because we often come across transport buses carrying Anchal mail articles out of order and hence at a stand still.

Then I wish to point out another matter. That is in regard to the delay in attending to the Savings Bank business. I refer particularly to the Chief Anchal Office in Trivandrum. The Savings Bank business has considerably increased and I may inform the House that there is considerable delay in attending to Savings Bank business and people who go there either to invest money or withdraw money will have to wait for a considerably long period, sometimes for two hours and even for three hours. The difficulty lies in the fact hat there is dearth of hands. It is not due to the fact that the men are idling away their time. All the employees will be always working very hard. And about half a dozen people are seen working in a small room in sweat and perspiration and the pity of it is there is not even a fan in that particular room in the Chief Anchal Office. I do not know whether a fan is unwelcome because the currency notes may fly off when the fan works. But whatever it be, it is absolutely necessary that more hands should be employed so that the public convenience may be better attended to. The public go there to invest money, because of their confidence and sense of security, and if they are compelled to wait for hours and hours together, that will be a source of great hardship to them. During the waiting period, the depositors will have to loiter either in the courtyard or in the verandah. The delay in regard to this is a matter to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Superintendent of the Anchal Department. I hope he will agree with me that the public are experiencing great difficulty in regard to this matter. With these observations I support the demand.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഏററവും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാർ അടങ്ങിയ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. കാലത്തു ഏഴുമണിമുതൽ വൈകുന്നേരം ഒൻപതുമണിവരെയും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാർ ജോലിചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

എന്നാൽ അഞ്ചൽമാന്മാർക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴും അലവൻസുൾപ്പെടെ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഇരുപത്തിയാറുമുതൽ ഇരുപത്തിഒൻപതുവരെ രൂപയാണ്. ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർക്ക് ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചുമുതൽ മുപ്പതു്, മുപ്പതു മുതൽ നാല്പത്തിയഞ്ചു് ഇങ്ങനെ രണ്ടു ഗ്രേഡുകളാണുള്ളതു്. ഇതു മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉള്ളതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ വളരെ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചൽമാന്മാരുടേയും ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരുടെയും ശമ്പളത്തോതു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ, ഇതിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് അഞ്ചൽമാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളമാണ് കൂടുതലായിട്ടു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇവരുടെ ശമ്പളം ഇരുപത്തിയാറു മുതൽ, ഇരുപത്തിഒൻപതു രൂപ എന്നുള്ള നിരക്കുവരെ കാണുന്നു. കഷ്ടിച്ച് ഭക്ഷണത്തിനുപോലും തികയാതെയാണ് അവർ കഴിയുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇതു കൂടാതെ അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽതന്നെ വേറൊരു വർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടു് – ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ. ഇപ്പോഴും ഏതാണ്ടു നാനൂറു അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളാണുള്ളതു. ആ ആഫീസുകളെല്ലാം പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ ഒൻപതു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ.

The House rose for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassumbled at 2 p. m.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi (*Director of Public Instruction*)

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: സർ, ഞാൻ എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം തുടങ്ങിയതു തന്നെ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടാണ്. കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരുടെ അവശതകളെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നല്ലാതെ അതിൽകൂടുതലായ യാതൊരു ഉദ്ദേശവും അതിൽ എനിക്കില്ല. യൂണിഫാറംപോലും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ജീവനക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു അറിയുന്നതു ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ബഡ്ജററു നോക്കിയാൽ കുട, വിളക്ക് ഇവ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു അലോട്ടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു ൫൦൦ രൂപയാണെന്നു കാണാം. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാർക്കു കുട വാങ്ങിക്കൊടുക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. വിളക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംഗതിയും ഇപ്രകാരംതന്നെയാണ്. ഏററവും താഴ്ന്ന ഗ്രേഡ് ജീവനക്കാരെപ്പററി ഇത്രയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടിംഗു ആഫീസറന്മാരെപ്പററി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു വിചാ

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.]

രിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്റ്റേററിൽ ൪ ൦ ൦ ഓളം അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇവകളുടെയെല്ലാം മേൽനോട്ടം വഹിക്കുന്നതിനും പരിശോധന നടത്തുന്നതിനും ൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരന്മാർ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാരുടെ ഗ്രേഡ് ൧ ൦ ൦ - ൧ ൨ ൫ രൂപവരെയാണെന്നാണു എന്റെ അറിവു്. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക മാത്രമല്ല അവരുടെ ഗ്രേഡും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കാണുന്ന ഏററവും വലിയ ന്യൂനത ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പരിചയമുള്ളവർ അതിന്റെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി വരുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗ്രേഡനുസരിച്ചു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്കു് ആക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടിവരുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല, നേരേമറിച്ചു് യാതൊരു പരിചയവുമില്ലാത്ത ഫസ്റ്റ്ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടന്മാരും ഗവമ്മെൻറു സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും മററുമാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരായി വരുന്നതു്. മാത്രമല്ല— ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെക്കുറിച്ചു പരിചയം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു അവർ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വിട്ടു എന്നും വരാം. ശരിയായ ഗ്രേഡുവെച്ചു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടന്മാൎക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻവഴി സൂപ്രണ്ടാകുവാൻ സാധിച്ചാൽ കുറേക്കൂടി കാൎയ്യമായ നിലയിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

വേറൊരുസംഗതി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു് സേവിംഗ്സ് ബാങ്ക് ഏർപ്പാടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. സേവിംഗ്സ് ബാങ്കിൽ ധാരാളം പണം ആളുകൾ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അതു മടങ്ങി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനു വലിയ പ്രതിബന്ധം കാണുന്നു. അതായതു ചിലപ്പോൾ പണം മടങ്ങിവാങ്ങാൻ കുറഞ്ഞതു് ഒരാഴ്ചയെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. വലിയസംഖ്യകൾ നിക്ഷേപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു തിരിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുത്താൽ തന്നെയും ഒരാഴ്ചയിൽ കുറയാത്ത താമസം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു.

President: What is the real difficulty according to the honourable member?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: അഞ്ചലാഫീസിൽ പണമില്ല. ട്രഷറിയിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞതു നാലുദിവസം കഴിഞ്ഞേ പണം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അവിടെനിന്നും വാങ്ങിയാണ് ഡിപ്പോസിറററുകാൎക്കു പണം കൊടുക്കുക. സാധാരണഗതിയിൽ ഇതിനു ഒരാഴ്ചത്തെ താമസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

President: Is that so, Mr. Mathew?

Mr. George Mathew: The person who wishes to withdraw an amount has to notify his intention to do so to the Anchal Master...........

President: But generally how many days does it take for a depositor to get his amount?

Mr. George Mathew: It does not take more than three days............

President: But why three days?

Mr. George Mathew: In case the Anchal Master has no money with him, he has to indent upon the Chief.........

President: But what is the amount that an Anchal Master can generally keep with himself?

Mr. George Mathew: It depends upon the deposit of the Anchal Masters deposit. If he gives a security of Rs. 500, he can keep amounts up to Rs. 1,000 with him. But often the amounts of security exceeds the imprest.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: അതുകൊണ്ടു് പണം എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ കക്ഷികൾക്കു കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട പരിഷ്കാരം എന്തെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

President: Of course the difficulty as is pointed out is that if an Anchal Master has given a security of only Rs. 500, you cannot entrust with him amounts of more than Rs. 1,000 or 2,000. Generally a Savings Bank deposit is smaller than this. But in localities where big transactions take place, some arrangements have to be made.

Mr. George Mathew: It does not usually take more than a day after the person has notified the Anchal Master?

President: In any case some step will have to be taken.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: വേറൊരു സംഗതികൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അതു എഴുത്തുകൾ കിട്ടുന്ന കാലതാമസത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും ഇടുന്ന എഴുത്തു പിറ്റേദിവസം രാവിലെ തന്നെ ഏതു ഭാഗത്തും കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നു ദിവസത്തിൽ കുറയാതെ താമസം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുനിന്നു വടക്കൻ പറവൂരിൽ എഴുത്തുകിട്ടാൻ കുറഞ്ഞതു മൂന്നു ദിവസം വേണ്ടിവരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു വേഗത്തിൽ പണം കിട്ടുന്നതിനും എഴുത്തുകൾ കിട്ടുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.

മറ്റൊരുസംഗതി പറയാനുള്ളത് അഞ്ചൽകവർ അഞ്ചലാഫീസിനു പുറത്തു വില്പന നടത്തിക്കൂടാ എന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. കടലാസിൻെറ ക്ഷാമം മാറിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കവർ അടിപ്പിച്ചു കടകളിലും വില്പനനടത്താൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പലപ്പോഴും അഞ്ചലാഫീസുകളിൽപോയി കവറുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതു വിഷമമായിരിക്കും. കടലാസ് ധാരാളമുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കവറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഈ മാതിരി നിർബന്ധം വയ്ക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കവറുകൾ കൂടുതലായി അടിപ്പിച്ചു തയ്യാറാക്കി മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വില്ക്കുന്നതിനുംവേണ്ടും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I support the demand. I would suggest that the minimum pay of the Anchal men should be raised to Rs. 15 per mensem at least. When the Post men have to carry a load exceeding six seers, they are given an allowance at a particular rate. Here the number of gazettes issued has risen to more than 4000 copies. Naturally in each and every important station, the Anchal men may have to take more than 100 gazettes with him for delivery. That is certainly a heavy weight. I tried to see how much one copy would weigh and I found that it weighs about 70 tolas. Therefore, as in the case with the postmen, these Anchalmen should also be paid some allowance if they have to carry greater luggage. Other delivery articles have also considerably increased in volume and weight.

I object to the raising of the money order charges. I think it affects the poorest of the poor. We are priding ourselves with the fact that the lowest postage prevalent is in our State. Therefore the increasing of the money-order charges is objectionable, since we have other sources of revenue.

As regards the price of the gazettes...........

President: We are increasing it from today.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: In view of the fact that the price of paper is going down steadily...........

President: If, as a matter of fact, the prices go down, I shall certainly reconsider the matter. But really this Government cannot possibly tolerate a man paying Rs. 400 for the gazettes and making about Rs. 800 out of the transaction.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I do not think it will exceed more than Rs. 10 in any case. And with the introduction of the basic tax, the volume of the gazettes will greatly diminish. With these few words, I support the demand.

Mr. A N. Satyanesan: സർ, അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ബഹുമാന്യമെമ്പറന്മാരാൽ ചിലർ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ശാപഗ്രസ്ഥമായ ഒരു വകുപ്പായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ചിത്രീകരിക്കയുണ്ടായി. എന്റെ വീക്ഷണഗതിയിൽ ഇതു ഏററവും ഭാഗ്യനിബിഡീകൃതമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണെന്നാണ് അതിന്റെ കാരണം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതവഹിക്കാൻ പുറപ്പെട്ട മൂന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തുടർച്ചയായി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട്മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായും, സെക്രട്ടറിമാരായും തീരുകയുണ്ടായി എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആ ഭാഗ്യോദയം താഴോട്ടു നിർഗ്ഗമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നതു്. അതു നല്ല ശകുനമാണ്.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനും ഈ ഭാഗ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണോ മെംബർ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്?

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഭാഗ്യം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡം എന്റെ പക്കൽ ഇല്ല.

സർ, ഈ ഭാഗ്യോദയം താഴോട്ടു നിർഗ്ഗമിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരിൽ പലരും ദീർഘകാലത്തെ സർവീസിനുശേഷം പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടാതെ വിഷമിച്ചുകിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി പണ്ടുകാലത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അടുത്തകാലത്തു അവരിൽ ചിലർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായി പോകുന്നതിലേക്കുള്ള സൗകര്യം തെളിഞ്ഞുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു. അങ്ങനെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഇത്തരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരക്ക് മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിൽ പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിച്ച് ആ വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അവശതയും പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ന്യായമായി സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ താണസർവീസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എന്താണ്? അവരും ശാപഗ്രസ്ഥരല്ലേ എന്ന ചോദ്യം ആവിർഭവിക്കുന്നു. നിശ്ചയമായും അല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ അങ്ങയുടെ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി ഈ അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ താണതരം സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ നേക്ക് പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവരും താമസംവിനാ അനുഗ്രഹം പ്രാപിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതിൽ എനിക്കു യാതൊരു ആശങ്കയ്ക്കും വഴികാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഭാഗ്യമുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan]

സർ, മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ പോസ്റ്റൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുമുള്ള താണതരം ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ശമ്പളത്തോതിൽ വലിയ അന്തരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഏകദേശം പകുതി ശമ്പളമാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ അഞ്ചൽ ജീവനക്കാർക്കു ലഭിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഠം സാമാന്യമായി അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തോതു ഉയർത്തിയതനുസരിച്ചു അഞ്ചൽ ജീവനക്കാർക്കു സാമാന്യേന ഉയർത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. പ്രൈമറിവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരോടൊപ്പം ഈ അഞ്ചൽ മെന്നിന്—താണതരം ജീവനക്കാർക്കു—ശമ്പളം ഉയർത്തിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു എപ്പോഴും all alike എന്നുള്ള രീതിയിൽ ഇരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം പണിമുടക്കുഭീഷണി പല രൂപത്തിൽ രാജ്യമെങ്ങും മുഴങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ താണതരം ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ശമ്പളം അമിതമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയും മറെറാരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ താണതരം ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതു പ്രത്യേകരീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു മണ്ഡലം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാനിടയുണ്ട്.

Mrs. Thressiamma Kora (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): സർ, അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ പതിയണമെന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ചങ്ങനാശേരിതാലൂക്കിൽ വെളിയനാട്ട് അഞ്ചലാഫീസിൻെറ സ്ഥിതി ശോചനീയമാണ്. ഈ ആഫീസിൻെറ അതിർത്തിയിൽ പതിനേഴു കരകളോളമുണ്ടു്. ഇവയിൽ ചിലതു് അമ്പലപ്പുഴ താലൂക്കിൽപ്പെട്ട കരകളുമാണ്. ഈ അഞ്ചലാഫീസിലേക്കു ഇപ്പോഠം ആകെ മൂന്നു ശിപായിമാരാണുള്ളതു്. ഇവർ എത്രതന്നെ ശ്രമിച്ചാലും യഥാസമയം അങ്ങോഠംക്കു എഴുത്തുകഠം കിട്ടുകയില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ അഞ്ചലാഫീസിൻെറ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണം, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അഞ്ചൽ ശിപായിമാരുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണം. ദയവുണ്ടായി വള്ളത്തിൽ പരിചയമുള്ള ശിപായിമാരെമാത്രമേ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ നിയമിക്കാവൂ. വള്ളങ്ങഠംക്കു ഇപ്പോഠം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന അലവൻസ് വളരെ കുറവാണ്. കുറഞ്ഞതു് ഒരു വള്ളത്തിനു മൂന്നു രൂപയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണം. അഞ്ചൽ ശിപായിമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ അടിയന്തിരമായി പതിയുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I also want to draw the attention of Government about the delivery of letters. About three years back as Mr. Raman Pillai was saying, we used to get our letters in Trivandrum early morning before 8 o' clock. Now, generally we receive them late in the after-noon. Another interesting thing about it is in the neighbouring place such as Chirayinkil, it takes three days for a letter to reach its destination. In places 10 miles away from here, say Kazhakuttam, it takes three days to reach. This shows a peculiar state of affairs Probably because Anchal Superintendents come to hold office in quick succession. Again the Anchal Superintendents seem to be very reluctant in the matter of granting new anchal offices. I cannot say why they should object to the granting of experimental offices if the people are prepared to deposit money for that. I know a case where the Anchal Superintendent promised an Anchal office in a particular place and on that assurance a particular gentleman erected a building therefor. Now it is found that he cannot get an office this year and things stand much to his disappointment. Another point is if Government are willing to accept the recommendation of the majority of members of this House to raise the salary of the Anchal men, I should be very happy. I would suggest that at least half of what a postman gets should be given as the minimum pay. Otherwise I should oppose the grant.

Mr. T. M Cithambarathanu Pillai: Sir, I too support the Demand. We have been discussing about the raising of the salary of Anchal men. My view is that while raising the pay of the Anchal men the salary of the Anchal masters should also be raised in a proportionate degree. That will be in strict conformity with the exercise of discipline and the working of the institution concerned. A better status must be given to the Anchal masters by raising their salary proportionately, in so far as they have to deal with Anchel men. As some Honourable members stated, a salary of Rs. 15 is quite insufficient as a living wage for any man. Further, a village teacher gets a pay of Rs. 25 per month and in my opinion at least that pay must be given to an Anchal man. If that is not possible at least Rs. 20 should be paid. It is our experience every day that we are anxious in search of news and that is brought through the Anchal Department. In our desire to get the information, we are welcoming very eagerly the Anchal man every day. He is part of our society as a matter of every day concern. For these reasons I would request Government to raise the pay of the Anchalmen o a decent level of at least Rs. 20. With these words, I support he motion.

Mr. George Mathew: Sir, during the course of the discussion of the Anchal Budget, not less than half a dozen specific points relating to the working of the Anchal Department were raised and criticisms made thereon. I feel that I should in the first place reply to and comment on the criticisms which have been made on what appears to my mind to be most important among them from the angle of vision of the common man, *viz.*, the ban on the sale of anchal envelopes, cards and stamps. Sir, I would assure the House at the outset that this measure was conceived in the best interests of the public. It was necessitated by the activities of that class of particularly anti-social beings who sprang up here, there and everywhere in the country during the war years I refer to the class of profiteeres and blackmarketeers who, from a wrong sense of values and actuated wholly by the instinct to make profit out of the sufferings and privations of others went over to the Anchal offices and purchased large stocks of Anchal covers, cards and stamps and hoarded them either in their shops or in their houses and sold them to the public at ruinous prices. It is reported that the prices of these articles in the black market went up to 7 chuckrams per cover and 4 chuckrams per card. There was such a rush, and unprecedented rush by the profiteerers to the Anchal Offices and consequently by the Anchal masters to the Treasuries, that it was found impossible for supplies to keep pace with the demand. The safest, the simplest and in fact the only means of combating the evil was by preventing diversion of these articles to the black market by cutting off supplies to it entirely. Hence the prohibition of the sale of Anchal covers, cards and stamps in places other than Anchal offices and except during office hours. Essentially it was a case of choice of evils. The choice lay between the continuance of a vigorous black market in those articles and the causing of some slight inconvenience to persons who do not live near the Anchal Offices in getting their supplies.

Mr Paul A. Thaliath: ധാരാളം കവറുകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കൈയിൽ സ്റ്റാക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ബ്ളാക്കുമാർക്കറ്റിംഗ് എങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടാകും?

Mr. George Mathew: I shall deal with that point, Sir. In the race between the profiteerers and the authorities changed with the duty of selling the articles, the former was likely to win.

President: Was not the instance of somebody brought to the notice of Government saying that he purchased more than 2500 envelopes. There was another well known gentleman in

Travancore who purchased a lot of cards, though I do not wish to name him here. In this circumstance, how is it possible to keep pace with such hoarders ?

Mr. George Mathew : There were such instances and they were promptly brought to the notice of Government. At this moment there can be no doubt about the wisdom of the choice that has been made in that direction. By a curious accident, I should think, this House is discussing this measure on the first anniversary of its promulgation. Looking back upon the first year of its operation, I am sure the notification can justifiably claim a great measure of success. Irksome and, annoying though the measure is to a certain extent to persons who do not happen to live within easy distance of the Anchal Offices, I should acknowledge my diffidence to express agreement with those who say that it should be withdrawn. It should continue for some time yet until the conditions created by the war which force the back ground of the notification have passed away.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai : There was very little reference about this matter from the Honourable members and the Government member makes much of this. One important matter about the revision of pay was adverted to.

President : The Honourable member will proceed and try to wind up.

Mr. George Mathew : Sir, I shall now pass on to another point which has been made the subject of more vehement criticism by the House. Honourable member after Honourable member rose up and endeavoured to bring home to the House that the lower subordinates of the Anchal department are not paid what they ought to be and that their emoluments stand indire need of enhancement. I should say without intending to cause offence that, having listened to these criticisms very attentively, it seems to me that the Honourable members' warmest passion has been reserved for this subject and for this class of employees. In replying to these criticisms I think I can do no better than by inviting the Honourable members to look into the matter somewhat judicially and a little more closely with me for a while. I feel that we should at the outset ask ourselves this searching question. "In fixing the emoluments of the lower subordinates of the Anchal department at their present level, have they been discriminated against ? Now, the lower subordinates of the Anchal department do not stand alone as a class in the public service. They have their counter-parts or corresponding grades of employees in other departments with whom they have been placed on parity.

Mr. G. Revi Varma : What about their work ?

Mr. George Mathew : For example there are guards in the Excise Department and the Forest Department and peons in the Land Revenue Department and Judicial Department in the same grade. The pay of the lower subordinates of the Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Judicial departments as well as pay of the Anchal men were the same from very early times, i. e. from the date of the inception of those departments and every time a reorganisation of salaries took place, the pay and emoluments of these subordinates as well as those of the Anchal men were raised uniformly to the same extent and parity maintained between them. Before 1096 the pay of these subordinates remained at Rs. 9 to 13. From 1096 up to 1-1-1119, the pay of these men stood at Rs. 10 to 14. At the last reorganisation which took effect from 1-6-1119 the pay of these men has been revised and is at Rs. 14 to 17. And so, at present the pay of the Anchal men ranges between Rs. 14 and 17. As has been generally pointed out by you, Sir, earlier in the course of the debate, any increase or any alteration in the scale of pay of the subordinates of any of these departments will necessitate a corresponding change in the scale of pay of the subordinates of the other departments. To meet the increase in the cost of living relief has been granted to Anchal men by granting a war allowance of Rs. 12. That the Government have always been alive to the needs of these subordinates is borne out by the fact that recently they have been allowed certain grain concessions. These employees get 12 ounces of food-grains as against 10 ounces allowed to me or to any Honourable member of this House. I think that the House will agree with me that it is impossible to hold that the lower subordinates of the Anchal department have been discriminated against when their salaries were fixed at the present level.

The reference was made about the mails delays. Speaking generally about this, I will divide this into mails delays caused by the agencies employed for carrying the mails and the other— (President's bell)

President : The time for the demand has lapsed. The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,75,222 under Demand XXXIX—Anchal Department.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. K. C. Joseph : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES 27.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai
„ A Gabriel Nadar
„ D. Krishnan Potti.
„ G. Madhavan.
„ N. Madhavan Namboothiri.
Sahib Bahadur M. Muhamed Mustafa.
Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.
„ K. G. Narayana Panicker.
„ T. W. U. Park.
„ K. A. Raman Pillai.
„ G. Revi Varma.
„ Revi Varma Valia Raja
„ A. N. Satyanesan.
Sahib Bahadur K. Shahul Hameed.
Mr. M. Sultan Mohideen.
Srimathi P Thankamma.
Mr. M. K. Velu Pillai.
„ K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
„ N. Ramakrishna Pillai.
„ S. Narayana Aiyar.
„ C. P. Gopala Panicker.
„ H. C. Papworth.
„ K. R. Narayana Aiyar.
„ George Mathew.
„ S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar.
„ A. Narayanan Tampi.
„ T. C. Kochunni Pillai.

NOES. 5.

Mr. K. C. Chandy.
„ P. Gopalan.
„ K. S. Joseph.
Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.
Mrs. Thressiamma Korah.

NEUTRAL—(Nil).

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That is a very interesting feature. All are for increasing the grant.

President: The distinction is between those who want the grant and those who do not.

DEMAND IX—POLICE.

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Iyengar (*Inspector General of Police*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 25,06,078 under demand No. IX—Police.

In moving for this grant, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two saliant features. The question of the pay and prospects of the subordinates of the Department is very much in the air. Something has been now done to make the lot of the Police men somewhat better. You will notice that there is a provision of 6½ lakhs of Rupees more than last year. About four lakhs of this amount go to the Policemen. Housing programmes and provision for similar amenities account for four lakhs. This is done with a view to see that the Policemen may be near the stations for all purposes. Reorganisation work has also been undertaken and some portions have already been done. The regular revision of the station jurisdiction and all those things are being considered. In all these matters, local opinion of this honourable House will also be taken.

[Mr. S. Parthasarothy Iyengar.]

While we have been at great pains to see that the lot of the Policeman is improved and the onerous character of his duties is recognised, it has been my endeavour and that of my collegeous to see they deserve it and the public have confidence in them. I commend this grant to the honourable members and await their suggestion and criticisms.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, I was very happy to hear from the Inspector-General of Police that steps have been taken to increase the pay of the Constable and Head Constables and other employees of the Police Department. I was equally happy to learn from him that steps have been taken to provide quarters for the Constables and other employees of the Department. From the budget that was presented to us, it might be seen that there are 3 grades of head constables and 4 grades of constables. The first grade head constables get a salary of Rs. 28 per mensem. The 3rd grade man gets a salary of Rs. 22. The first class constable receives a salary of Rs. 17 and the 4th class man receives a salary of Rs. 14. I must ask the question, why there should be so many classes and grades among the head constables and constables. What is the necessity to create a situation in which the 15—Rupees man will look very big by the side of the 14—rupee paid constable, and the 17—rupee man will look down upon the 16—rupee paid constable. I am asking the question whether it is absolutely necessary to retain so many classes within the range of Rs. 14 and 17 regarding constables. The same thing may be said of the grades of head constables also.

With regard to the enhancement of the salary, I am definitely of opinion that piecemeal enhancement of salary is not a desirable thing. I would certainly appeal to Government that a Pay Commission or a Special Officer may be appointed to revise the salary of the employees in all departments. If the salary of some of the offices or departments alone is revised, it may be a source of heart-burn to others whose salary has not been increased. That is a question to which I would draw the attention of the Government.

Sir, I would next urge upon the attention of the Government that the quality of the constables should be improved. That is to say, in the matter of selection of recruits to the Police Force more attention should be bestowed on the quality of the personnel. Due consideration should be given to the mental element. It would be necessary to prescribe some academic qualification for recruitment of men to the Constabulary. It

would be well, if for example, it is insisted that they should have completed their course in the Malayalam School Leaving Examination. There will be no dearth of hands because the Department of Public Instruction produce a number of qualified School Leaving Certificate holders every year. That is a matter to which I would invite the attention of the head of the Police Force.

Sir, we see that there is some improvement in the behaviour of the Police towards the public of late. They show better consideration, better concern and better courtesy towards the public in general. I see that there is some sort of new orientation in their attitude towards the public, although we hear stray reports to the contrary. Sir, I was all along under the impression that the head of the Police Forces should possess a ferocious and formidable exterior in order to strike terror in the minds of the public. But after having seen the present head of the Department, I have revised my opinion. Here is a person of very ordinary dimensions, possessing a kind look, soft manners, and very amiable features, and yet he has been able to carry on the administration of the Department very efficiently and very successfully. Certainly, some of us, who are members of the Bar have got a partiality for him because he has passed one of the highest examination in law and also because he was a member of the legal profession at one time.

Then Sir, I have to point out, that the Department must bestow better attention in regard to the investigation of crimes like theft and robbery. We have often heard people saying that if a theft is committed, we must produce both the thondy article and the thief before the police. Otherwise, the case will not be investigated. That is what we generally hear. I think the Police will have to show better results in the matter of investigation of crimes. We see from the reports of 1120 that the number of murders has decreased in 1120 from what it was in 1119. In 119 it was 104, whereas the figure in 1120, as could be seen from the Administration Report, is only 88. That establishes in unmistakable terms the great ethical value of the momentous Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja abolishing death sentence. It also vindicates the fundamental virtue involved in the Reformatory theory of Punishment. By the results we have achieved, I hope other countries will follow suit and introduce appropriate legislative measures for doing away with death sentence..................(Bell.)

Sir, one sentence more. In regard to the regulation of traffic, it is high time to adopt measures to introduce one way traffic in all narrow roads in the City and towns where there is

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai.]

congestion of traffic. For example, I would point out one particular road where one way traffic should be adopted, which proceeds from the statue junction to the General Hospital, and it is called the Statue Road. It is an important road with heavy traffic. But it is very narrow. Buses will be plying to and fro. Cycles and Rikshas and all sorts of vehicular traffic will be the common feature of that road and it is situated near the public offices and schools and colleges in the City. (Bell)

Mr. Shahul Hameed: Sir, I rise to support the demand. I am glad that the Inspector General of Police starts the new year with a new deal—I mean the deal intended for the Constabulary of his Department. It is not a surprise for me that the head of the Department has started a timely measure, as he has already put it that the question of increase of salary is already in the air. Sir, the question of increment of the pay of the lower subordinates of the services has been engaging the attention of the honourable members and I feel that a piecemeal increment would cause heart-burning to the lower subordinates of the other departments. As has already been rightly pointed out by my honourable friend Mr. Raman Pillai, I would suggest the constitution or formation of a Pay Commission or a Special Officer to go into the question of the increment of the lower subordinates of all the departments in the State. The question may be taken up immediately so that some relief may be administered to those needy subordinates on whom the efficiency of the Government itself much depends. I do not want to pay any tribute to the head of the Police Department on the floor of the House, because I am fully convinced that if his services are made available to us for some time more, a complete re-orientation of the Department is sure to take place. We see it is already taking place. Permit me, Sir, to point out that as regards the Constabulary there is an impression that if the constables are placed in their own native places they might lapse into corruption.

President: The real trouble is that they may take part in local factions and controversies.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: They may. But my point is that if they are employed in their own places, they know the local conditions and the character and propensities of the local inhabitants better than a stranger and this will go a long way to make them free of corruption on partisan feelings. There is then less chance of their going corrupt. Naturally, people of the same locality will not find it convenient to divide their fellow citizens very easily. But if a Government employee wants to be corrupt, or if he wants to take part in factions he can do so

wherever he be. But leaving a wide margin, I think a transfer to one's own native place would very much help to eradicate such evils. Even if an officer is posted away from his native village he may succumb to these temptations. Therefore, as far as possible, the policy of posting constables in their own native places or at least in their vicinity should be adopted by the Department.

Suggestions have been made elsewhere also in regard to the intervention of the Police in cases of disputes in respect of property resulting in breach of peace. I am afraid that the present Inspectors are a bit lukewarm in this matter. They seem to have misunderstood the instruction of the head of the Department. As the Police are given preventive powers, I think in all those deserving cases of breaches of the peace relating to property. Inspectors may be instructed to use their discretion and interfere effectively.

One thing more I wish to point out. That is the increase of liquor lawlessness both in the City of Trivandrum and outside the city, within the State. Sir, the Administration Report itself on page 11, shows the figures for the last three years of offences due to drunkenness. There are 14 cases of this kind in the year 1120. The Administration Report also shows that a large number of murders is due to liquor lawlessness. I do not want to go into these details. But one thing the honourable House may be assured of that is the liquor lawlessness, is as a whole, on the increase. Even in the Trivandrum City between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. I have seen drunken brawls and liquor lawlessness in front of almost all the arrack shops and liquor shops. I may say that by efficient patrol and checking up this lawlessness may be curtailed and the people may be saved from these lapses. In some villages, for example, in Chirayinkil Taluk, where there are no outposts and where there are arrack shops, not a day passes without some drunken brawl or riot. These even result in stabbing. Therefore my submission to the Head of the Department is that more control and efficient checking must be introduced so that peace and harmony may last in those localities. With these observations, I conclude.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, I complement the Head of the Department for having increased the pay of the lower staff. But it can only be a left handed complement because according to me the pay of the low paid staff is not yet enough. I must say that the lowest pay should be Rs. 20 or Rs. 25.

[Mr. K. S. Joseph]

Sir, I oppose the grant. I want to draw the attention of the House and to protest against certain irregularities in the Department. The first point to which I would draw the attention of the House is with regard to the privilege of under-trials. Under-trials according to the law are presumed to be innocent till they are convicted and therefore they are to be given all the necessary facilities......

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrisna Pillai: On a point of order, Sir. The privileges of the undertrials is not a matter of the Police Department at all.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am talking of the lock-ups which are directly under the Police Inspectors. I do not wish to mention names. But there was very recently an instance brought to my notice where certain distinguished personalities wanted to see an undertrial prisoner. The Inspector of Police refused to grant permission.

President: Had them any right?

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar: I don't know exaclty what case it was. The only thing is that during the first 24 hours they are under the control of the Police Inspector. Then they are under the control of the Magistrates. It is the Magistrate who is to give permission in such cases.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I deliberately refuse to mention names because I am pointing out a general case that under-trials may be allowed to be seen by people on business or on any other matter. I definitely avoid mentioning names. But I do hold that under-trials. . while they are in the lock-ups, have a right to meet people and discuss things, on the presumption that till they are punished by a Court of Law, they are presumed to be innocent.

The next point is regarding the Shorthand Reporters of the Department, especially Malayalam Shorthand Reporters. As an Advocate instances have come to me more than once where the accused have been pleading that the reports are not correct. In most cases the reports sent on the date of report do not agree with the elaborated reports, so that certain passages are found to be objectionable by the Court. What we find in one report is not to be found in the other. As I have said before, I have come across several cases of this kind and I am reliably given to understand that a specific instance of the kind was brought to the attention of the Inspector-General of Police by a respectable gentleman and the Inspector-General of Police was convinced. I would therefore earnestly request the Government in

the matter of recruitment of Shorthand Reporters, that particular care should be taken to see that men of character and efficiency are appointed.

Lastly I would turn to the Criminal Investigation Department. I am afraid, as I said last year, they are more after politicals than after criminals. Politicals may be technically criminals. All those who disobey or those who go against the provisions laid down in the Criminal Code, are criminals. Here, I would specifically call the attention of the House to the black marketers and profiteers. I am definitely of opinion that these criminal investigators if they had done their work carefully could have booked the above said social parasites. Booking these social parasites would have been a boon to the public and creditable to the Department. I had sent an interpellation seeking to find out how many cases of black marketing and profiteering were detected, how many were prosecuted, and how many were convicted. I did not get any reply for that. I wish the department addresses itself to this question and if they do so they can do much in the matter.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : സർ, ഞാൻ പോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ അവർകളെ അനുമോദിക്കണമെന്നു കരുതിയല്ല സംസാരിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് അങ്ങനെയുള്ള അനുമോദനത്തിനു് പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവന്റ് എന്ന നിലയിൽ അവകാശവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചില സംഗതികൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം.

സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരാൾ കുററം ചെയ്തു എന്നു വിധിക്കുന്നതിനു മുൻപാണോ അതിന്റെ ശിക്ഷ അയാൾ അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു് എന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ ലാക്കപ്പുകളിലെ പുള്ളികളുടെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളെ കണ്ടിട്ടാണു് ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നതു്. ചില ലാക്കപ്പുകളിൽ മനുഷ്യനു് അത്യാവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ട പ്രിവി മുതലായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇല്ല. ഇതിൽ ചെന്നു പെടുന്നവർക്കു കുളിക്കാൻപോലും സൗകര്യമില്ലാത്ത ലാക്കപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. വസ്ത്രം, ഭക്ഷണം മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ജയിൽപുള്ളികളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ഇവർ വളരെ കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : എന്തിനാണു് ആ അനുഭവത്തിനു പോകുന്നതു്?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : ചിലപ്പോൾ ചെന്നു, അറിഞ്ഞോ അറിയാതെയോ ആ അബദ്ധത്തിൽപെട്ടുപോകും. ഏതായാലും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ലാക്കപ്പുകൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. പിന്നെ ചില സ്ഥലത്ത് എനിക്കു നേരിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നതാണ്. ചില സ്ഥലത്ത് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ബിൽഡിംഗിനു പുറത്ത് അതായതു സ്റ്റേഷൻ കാമ്പൌണ്ടിൽ വെച്ചാണു പുള്ളികൾക്കു ചോറു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്.

President : What is that ?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : ചില സ്ഥലത്ത് ബിൽഡിങ്ങിനു പുറത്തു സ്റ്റേഷൻ കാമ്പൌണ്ടിൽ വെച്ചു ചോറു കൊടുക്കുന്നു. അതു് വളരെ നികൃഷ്ടമായ ഒരു നടപടിയാണ്. ഈ പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യത്തിനു ഒട്ടും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. ഈ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ വേഗത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തേണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് പോലീസുകാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും കൈക്കൂലി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നു എനിക്കു ധൈര്യസമേതം പറയാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നാണ്. ഈ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽതന്നെ എന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി പെട്ടു. അതു് ഒരു പോലീസുകാരൻ അഞ്ചു രൂപാ കൈക്കൂലി വാങ്ങിയതാണ്. ഞാൻ ഇന്നാരാണെന്നു് ആളെ പറയുന്നില്ല. സ്ഥലവും പറയുന്നില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ അങ്ങനെ രൂപ വാങ്ങിയൊ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതിന് അയാൾ പറയുന്നതു് സർ, എനിക്ക് എട്ടു കുട്ടികൾ ഉണ്ട്. ൧൩ രൂപായെ ശമ്പളമുള്ളു. അവരെ പുലർത്താൻ ഇങ്ങനെ വാങ്ങാതെ ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു തികയുകയില്ല. സർ, അതുകൊണ്ട് ഉപദ്രവം ഒന്നും ചെയ്യരുതു് എന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ധാരാളം കേസുകൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലുടെ കൈയിൽ കിട്ടിയാൽ തീർച്ചയായും അയാളെ കർശനമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കും. അങ്ങനെ സാധാരണയായി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴും പോലീസിൽ കൈക്കൂലി ഉണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ആ സംഗതിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

വേറെ ഒരു സംഗതി ഉണ്ട്. അതായതു് മദ്യപാനം. അതു് ഇപ്പോഴും പോലീസുകാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഔട്ട്പോസ്റ്റ് ഇൻചാർജ്ജ്, അദ്ദേഹം വൈകുന്നേരമായപ്പോൾ മദ്യപാനത്തിന്റെ ശക്തികൊണ്ട് താഴെ മറിഞ്ഞുവീണു.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : ആ ആൾ ആരാണ്?

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : ആരും ആരെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർജനറലിനോട് വേണമെങ്കിൽ പ്രൈവറ്റായി പറയാം. കുറെ ആളുകൾ എല്ലാംകൂടി ചേൻസ് ഒരു പീടികയുടെ തറയിൽ അയാളെ എടുത്തുകിടത്തി. മഴ പെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മഴ നനഞ്ഞു ചാകാതിരിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി എടുത്തു രക്ഷിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതി അവിടത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ അടുക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെയുള്ള പോലീസുകാരെല്ലാം ഈ ജാതിയാണ്, ഞാൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യും. ഒരു പോലീസുകാരനെ കൈക്കൂലിക്കു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടും, മദ്യപാനത്തിനു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടും മററുമാണ്. ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും കുറഞ്ഞതു സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽകാരെയെങ്കിലും റിക്രൂട്ട്ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ഈമാതിരിയുള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകും.

എനിക്കു വേറൊന്നു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്താനുള്ളതു്, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ പെരുമാററത്തെ പററിയാണ്. യജമാനൻ എന്നുള്ള വാക്ക് പോകേണ്ട കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ മാത്രമേ പാടുള്ളു. കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ, ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോടായാലും ശരി മററ് ആഫീസർമാരോടായാലും ശരി ഈ യജമാൻ എന്നുള്ള പദം മാററണം. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിലും ഈ വാക്ക് മാറേറണ്ട കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു, പൊതുജനങ്ങളോട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ കുറച്ചുകൂടി മര്യാദയായി പെരുമാറാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം.

സർ, എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യം പറയുകയാണ്. ഞാൻ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് ഒരിക്കൽ ഒരു കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി എഴുതി അയച്ചു. ഞാൻ എഴുതി അയച്ച കടലാസ്സിന്റെ പുറത്തുതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി അയച്ചു. ഇതു് ഒരു മര്യാദകേടായ പ്രവൃത്തിയാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മററു യാതൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല.

Mr. G. Revi Varma : കടലാസിന്റെ ക്ഷാമം നിമിത്തം അങ്ങനെ അയച്ചതായിരിക്കാം.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : കടലാസിന്റെ ക്ഷാമം എല്ലായിടത്തും ഉള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ മററുള്ളവരാരും; ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ പോലും ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാറില്ല. ഒരു ചെറിയ കടലാസിലെങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേകമായി റിപ്ലൈ ചെയ്കയാണു പതിവ്. അതിനാൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.]

ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ പൊതുജനങ്ങളോട് മര്യാദയായി പെരുമാറുന്നതിന്ന് വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത്രയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. N. Narayanan Kurup : ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയോടനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഉന്നതബിരുദധാരിയായ ഭരണമേധാവിയുടെ ആവിർഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ സമാധാനപാലനം നടത്തുന്നതിനും അതേസമയംതന്നെ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരവും മററുതരത്തിലുള്ള പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

അതുപോലെതന്നെ അക്രമികളായ ജനങ്ങൾ ഭയപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന പോലീസിനെപ്പററി ആർക്കും യാതൊരു ഭയവും വേണ്ടെന്നുള്ള തരത്തിൽ പോലീസുനയത്തിൽ ഭേദഗതിയുണ്ടാക്കിയതും പോലീസുകാരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിരതയെപ്പററി അവരുടെ മനസ്സിൽ ഭയം ജനിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക വിധമുള്ള നയം കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരമാണ്. ഐ. ജി. യാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പീസ്‌മേക്കറായിട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. നിയമനിഷേധികളായ ശക്തിയുള്ള സംഘടനകളോടും അക്രമികളോടും രാജിപ്പെട്ടു വശപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നു കരുതുന്നതു്, കാട്ടുപോത്തിനോടു വേദമോതി വശപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപോലെയാണ്.

സർ, ഇന്നു കാഗ്നൈസബിൾ കേസുകൾ മാത്രമെ പോലീസന്വേഷിക്കയുള്ളു. കാഗ്നൈസബിൾ കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻ പോലീസു ഇടപെടുന്നതിനെ മേധാവി അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അക്രമങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നു.

അപ്രകാരം ഇടപെടുകയോ, അതിനെപ്പററി ആരെങ്കിലും, കേഡിയോ റൌഡിയോ വല്ല പരാതി അയയ്ക്കുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ ഇടപെടുന്നവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം അപകടത്തിലാകുന്നു. ഇന്നു നാട്ടിൽ എവിടെയും സംസാരസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമെന്ന നാട്യത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ തകിടം മറിക്കാനുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ, ഇവ സധൈര്യം നടത്തുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നടപടികളെ കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവരെ അപലപിച്ചു പ്രസംഗം നടത്തുന്നു. പോലീസ് യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തുന്നില്ല. ഈ തരത്തിൽ പോയാൽ ഇവിടെ സമാധാനപാലനം വിഷമത്തിലാകുമെന്നുള്ളതു് അവിതർക്കിതമാണ്.

സർ, ഇന്നു് എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയ അടിയന്തിരമായ ഒരു എഴുത്തിൽ നിന്നു ചില ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം. "൧൦-ന്നു-ക്കമേൽ ഫാക്ടററി ജോലിക്കാരുടെ സ്ട്രൈക്കും പിന്നീടുണ്ടായ രഞ്ജിപ്പും അറി

ഞ്ഞിരിക്കമല്ലൊ. അതിനശേഷം മുൻപുണ്ടാകാത്ത സംഭവങ്ങൾ നട ക്കന്നു. ദിവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും നിയമസഭകളിലെ മെമ്പറന്മാരേയും മുനിസിപ്പൽ പ്രസിഡന്റിനെയും മററും ഏതു തൊഴി ലാളിയും എവിടെവച്ചും ചീത്ത പറയുകയും ഗവമെന്റിനോട്ട വെറുപ്പു ണ്ടാക്കിക്കകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. രഞ്ജിപ്പിനശേഷം ഒരു യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രസംഗകൻ സദസ്യരോട്ട ചോദിച്ചു, 'നിങ്ങൾക്കെങ്കിലും രാജാവു ണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ' എന്നു. 'ഇല്ലാ' എന്നു സദസ്യർ വിളിച്ചുപറ ഞ്ഞു. ഇതു പുന്നപ്ര നടന്ന യോഗത്തിലായിരുന്നു. കൈനകരിയിൽ വന്നു-൦ന്നു- കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളിയോഗം നടന്നു. അവരുടെ പ്രസംഗ ങ്ങളും നിശ്ചയങ്ങളും ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ കൃഷിത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ കൃഷിക്കു ദോഷം വരുത്തുന്നില്ല എന്നു ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു കൃഷി മേൽ നടത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള വയായിരുന്നു. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമേനിയെക്കൂടി വകവയ്ക്കാതെ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു" ഇതു് ക്ഷന്തവ്യ മല്ല. ഗവമെന്റിനു ഇതു നിറുത്താൻ കഴിയുമോ എന്നു അന്വേഷി ക്കണം. നിറുത്താത്തപക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തു വ്യവസ്ഥിതിയും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലതന്നെ'.

സർ, ഇതു എഴുത്തിലെ ഒരു ഭാഗമാണു്. ഈ നിലയിലാണു് ഇന്നു തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനവും നാട്ടിലെ സമാധാന പരിപാലനവുമെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു ലൈനിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുമെന്നു കരുതി പോലീസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾസായും ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റ ബിൾസായും ക്ലാർക്കുമാരായും കയറിയിട്ടുള്ള ബിരുദധാരികളെ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു ലൈനിൽ നിയമിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യ മല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഒരു പരിചയവുമില്ലാത്ത പുതിയ ബി. എ. ക്കാരെ ട്രെയിനിംഗ് കഴിച്ചു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവിൽ നിയമിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലുള്ളവരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൂടെന്നു മനസ്സിലാ കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഇഷ്ടമുള്ളവർക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്ക കയില്ലെന്നുള്ള സ്വാർത്ഥമായിരിക്കണം അതിനു കാരണം. ആ നയം ന്യായീകരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഗവമെന്റ് അതിൽ ഇടപെടേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഇനിയും ഈ താഴ്ന്ന ശമ്പളക്കാരെ അവരവരുടെ നാട്ടിലിരി ക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരോടു അവരവരുടെ നാട്ടിൽ നിയമിക്ക

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

ണമെന്നുള്ള ഗവർമെൻറു നയത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ സാധുക്കൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു. ജീവിതസന്ധാരണത്തിനു ശമ്പളം മതിയാകാത്തതിനാൽ മററു തരത്തിൽ ജീവിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നു. അതു് അന്യായത്തിലാണ്. അവരവരുടെ നാട്ടിൽ വീടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ അന്യായം പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ അവർ ഒരുങ്ങുകയില്ല. ആ കാര്യം ഗൗനിക്കാതെ ഒരു നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കിയതു് ശരിയല്ല.

പലയിടത്തും പ്രാധാന്യമനുസരിച്ചും മററും സ്റ്റേഷൻ ആവശ്യമായി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വെള്ളത്താൽ ചുററപ്പെട്ടതും സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം കുറഞ്ഞതും ജനബാഹുല്യമുള്ളതും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ചന്ത, പള്ളി, ഹൈസ്കൂളുകൾ, കച്ചേരികൾ, ആശുപത്രികൾ മുതലായവയുള്ളതും ആയ അമ്പലപ്പുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇടത്വായിൽ ഒരു ചാർജ്ജിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ അത്യാവശ്യമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ അതിനു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഐ. ജി. യുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ ചേർത്തലയിൽ കുത്തിയതോട്ടു സ്റ്റേഷൻ നിറുത്തിയ കാരണം പല പരാതികളും ആവശ്യക്കാരെ പോകുന്നതിനുള്ള അസൗകര്യത്താൽ കൊടുക്കാതെയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ചട്ടമ്പിശല്യം വളരുന്നു. കുത്തിയതോട്ടിൽ വീണ്ടും ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Sahib Bahadur Sultan Mohideen : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഐ. ജി.യുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ ഭരണനടപടികൾ അനുമോദനാർഹമാണെന്നുള്ള എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ആദ്യമേ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഏതാനും ചില സംഗതികൾ പറയണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

ആദ്യമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തെപ്പററിയാണ്. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കാരം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള തുകകൾ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും കുറഞ്ഞതു ദിവസം ഒന്നിനു ൮ അണയെങ്കിലും, അതായതു മാസം ൧൫ രൂപയെങ്കിലും ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു ശമ്പളമുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അടുത്ത കാലത്താണെങ്കിലും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ൧൪ രൂപയാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒരു രൂപ കൂടിയെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം.

തക്കലെക്കും കുഴിത്തുറക്കും മദ്ധ്യേ കാട്ടാത്തുറ എന്നൊരു സ്ഥലമുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ എട്ടുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുൻപു ഒരു ഔട്ട്പോസ്ററുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം-നാഗർകോവിൽ ലൈനിലാണു ഈ സ്ഥലം. അവിടെ ധാരാളം ലഹളകളും വഴക്കുകളും ഉള്ള സ്ഥലമാണ്. അക്രമികളുടേയും

കള്ളക്കടിയന്മാരുടേയും സംഖ്യ ഒട്ടും കുറവല്ല. അവിടെ ഒരു ഔട്ട് പോസ്റ്റ് സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി നിവേദനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടും മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിയിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ അതേപ്പററി യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഐ. ജി. വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധ പതിച്ച് ആ സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ പരാതികൾ ശരിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കി മുൻപു ഔട്ട് പോസ്റ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്ന കെട്ടിടത്തിൽതന്നെ വീണ്ടും ഒരു ഔട്ടുപോസ്റ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചുതരണമെന്നപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു കുളച്ചൽ സ്റ്റേഷനെപ്പററിയാണ്. കുളച്ചൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന കച്ചവടസ്ഥലവും തുറമുഖവും ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പൽ ടൗണും ആണ്. അതിനടുത്തു് അനവധി കോസ്റ്റൽ വില്ലേജുകളുമുണ്ട്. ഏഴെട്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പുവരെ അവിടെ ഒരു ചാർജ്ജിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതെടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ സ്ഥലം ഇരണിയൽ പോലീസുസ്റ്റേഷൻെറ അതിർത്തിയിൽ പെട്ടിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇരണിയൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ അതിർത്തി, ഈത്താമൊഴി മുതൽ തേങ്ങാപട്ടണം വരെ ൨൩ മൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത്തിൽ കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷനതിർത്തിക്കകത്തു, വിശേഷിച്ചും ധാരാളം ലഹളകളും വളരെ കേസുകളും നടക്കുന്ന ഇത്രയേറെ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുക എന്നുള്ളതു്, ഭരണപരമായ ഒരു നല്ല കാര്യമല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കുളച്ചലിൽ പഴയപോലെ ഒരു ചാർജ്ജിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിലേക്കു വളരെക്കാലമായി പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുമുണ്ട്.

ഹർജി അന്വേഷണത്തെപ്പററിയാണു ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഹർജി അന്വേഷിക്കാൻ പോലീസുകാരെ അയക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൈയ്ക്കൂലി കൂടുമെന്നു ഐ. ജി. അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഐ. ജി. വന്നതിനുശേഷം കൈയ്ക്കൂലിക്കു വളരെ ശമനം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതല്ലാത്തതും കോഗ്നിസിബിൾ അല്ലാത്തതുമായ സാധാരണ ഹർജികളെപ്പററി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുവാൻ സാധാരണ പോലീസുകാരെയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹെഡ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെയോ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു തരക്കേടും വരാനില്ലെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം മി. കുരുപ്പു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മര്യാദക്കാർക്കു നടക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നു വരും. വളരെ ഗൗരവമുള്ള കേസുകൾ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രം

[Sahib Bahadur Sultan Mohideen.]

ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ പോയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലും ഐ. ജി. യുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

പോലീസുകാരെ സ്വദേശത്തേക്കു മാററേണ്ടതു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ദിവാൻപ്രസിഡണ്ട് അവർകളും ഐ. ജി. അവർകളും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ സ്വദേശത്തേക്കു മാററുന്നപക്ഷം അവർ കക്ഷിവഴക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവം അതല്ല. സ്വദേശത്തേക്കു മാററുന്നപക്ഷം പരിചയമുള്ള ആളുകൾ ധാരാളംപേർ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു കക്ഷിവഴക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാൻ എളുപ്പമില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, കൈയ്ക്കൂലി വളരെ കുറയുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ട് മേലാലെങ്കിലും കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരായ പോലീസുകാരെ സ്വദേശത്തേക്കു മാററണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഐ. ജി. യോടു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : സർ, പൊതുജനസമാധാനവും ജനതയുടെ രക്ഷയും സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായി പോലീസുവകുപ്പിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പോലീസുവകുപ്പിൻെറ ചരിത്രം അഭിമാനകരമായ ഒന്നാണെങ്കിലും കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലങ്ങളിൽ കായികശക്തികൊണ്ടു പോലീസുവകുപ്പു നിയമിക്കുകയും നിയന്ത്രിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ് പാരമ്പര്യമായി കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നത്. ഇന്നാവട്ടെ ബുദ്ധിപരവും നയപരവും, നിയമപരവുമായ വൈഭവം കൊണ്ടു പോലീസുതുറയെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായി ഭരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും എന്നുള്ള ചരിത്രം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭൂതകാലസംഭവപരമ്പരകൾ ദൃഷ്ടിപഥത്തിൽ അണിനിരക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നു പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കാവുന്ന ചില്ലറ കുററങ്ങൾ, അവരിൽ ചിലർ മദ്യപാനികളാണ്, ചിലർ ചില്ലറ കൈയ്ക്കൂലിക്കാരാണ് എന്നും മററുമുള്ള ആരോപണങ്ങൾ കേവലം നിസ്സാരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് എന്നു കാണാം. ബഹു. മി. തളിയത്തു് ഒരു സ്ഥലത്ത് ഏതോ ചില പോലീസ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ മദ്യപാനംചെയ്തു ബോധരഹിതരായ കഥ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഒരു കളങ്കം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചു. ചില പ്രത്യേക പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പോലീസുകാർ മാത്രമല്ല പട്ടാളുകൾ മദ്യപാനം ചെയ്തു മോഹാലസ്യപ്പെട്ടു വീഴുകയും കൊലപാതകം നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായി മററുള്ളവരും ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. അതു മി. തളിയത്തു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചു. സ്ഥലത്തിൻെറ ദൂഷ്യം എന്നല്ലാതെ, ആ സ്ഥലത്തു അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ക്രമ

പ്രവൃദ്ധമായി സംക്രമിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ദോഷമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ മേൽ ചുമത്താവുന്ന ഒരു കുററാരോപണമാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

സര, സിവിൽ സ്വഭാവമുള്ള പല സംഗതികളിലും സ്വാധീനബലത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു പോലീസുകാർ ഇടപെട്ടു ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു കാലമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കേസുകൾക്കു കയ്യും കണക്കുമില്ലായിരുന്നു. നിയമജ്ഞനും, പൊതുജനസമ്മതനുമായ ഇന്നത്തെ പോലീസുമേധാവിയാവട്ടെ, പോലീസിന്റെ അധികാരപരിധിയിൽനിന്ന് അവയെ അകററി നിറുത്തുകയാൽ നിരവധി ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷ പ്രാപിക്കാൻ സഹായകമായി ഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. സർ, ചില ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാർ ഇവിടെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി, കുററക്കാരനാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിനു മുൻപു ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു എന്ന്. അമിതമായ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം പ്രയോഗിച്ചു ദീർഘകാലമായി പല കുററം ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്ത് അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യതയും അനാരോഗ്യപരമായ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതികളും സൃഷ്ടിക്കാൻ വ്യഗ്രതയോടെ ഓടിനടന്ന് യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ശിക്ഷാർഹന്മാരായി വിഹരിക്കുന്ന ദുർബുദ്ധികൾ പലരും നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുണ്ട്. അവർ ചിലർ യാദൃച്ഛികമായി കുടുങ്ങി ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ദിവസം സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കിടന്ന് അല്പം മൂട്ടകടി അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു അവരുടെ വിധിവൈപരീത്യത്താലും അവരുടെ ജീവിതദൂഷ്യത്താലും അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ദുരിതഫലങ്ങൾ എന്നല്ലാതെ മററൊന്നും ധരിക്കേണ്ടതായില്ല.

സര, പോലീസുകാരെ അവരവരുടെ സ്വദേശങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ നിയമിക്കുക എന്നുള്ള നയം ആദരണീയമാണെന്നു ചില മെമ്പറന്മാർ ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. അതേററവും വലുതായ വിപത്തിനെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ മേൽ വലിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുന്ന ദുഷ്പ്രേരണയാണെന്നാണു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നത്. പല രാഷ്ട്രീയസംഘടനകളും അവയിലെ തീവ്രവാദികളടങ്ങിയ ഗൂഢസംഘങ്ങളും ഭരണകൂടം തകിടം മറിക്കുവാനുള്ള വ്യാപകമായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാമീണജനങ്ങളെ അസ്വസ്ഥചിത്തരാക്കി ആ വഴി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അതാതു ദേശത്തുള്ള പോലീസ് ജീവനക്കാരെ, അല്പശമ്പളക്കാരായ ജീവനക്കാരെ, സ്വദേശങ്ങളിൽത്തന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥവസ്തുതകൾ വെളിക്കു കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ അവർ ഭയപ്പെടുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം മുഖ്യപ്രധാനമായ

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan]

വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും ഭരണകൂടത്തെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ശങ്കിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പോലീസുവകുപ്പിന്റെ നില ഏതു നാട്ടുരാജ്യത്തിനും, ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യൻ പ്രവിശ്യകൾക്കും മാതൃകയായി സ്വീകരിക്കത്തക്ക ഉന്നതമായ ഒരു മണ്ഡലത്തിൽ അവരോധിക്കാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ പോലീസുവകുപ്പു മേധാവിക്കു സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സർവ്വാത്മനാ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar: I would like to refer to certain points raised by the honourable members. Mr. Raman Pillai asked why there should be grades and classes among constables and head-constables. These people are not normally considered for promotion to higher ranks. They will have to spend most of their time in those two classes, *viz.*, constables and head-constables, and only such of them as are particularly suited for higher responsibility will be promoted to the upper branches of the service. A young man who enters service at the age of about 20 when he is a bachelor, cannot carry on for 25 years at the same pay, when his family—as one of my honourable friends pointed out—increases with 8 children. He will then have increased responsibilities and therefore the money that he receives must also be increased. It is one of the difficulties of the persons who get regular monthly salaries that the amount of their expenses very often goes beyond the salary that he receives, and unless those people have been trained all along to keep themselves within those smaller income as their family increases, their pay must also be increased. Otherwise they will be put into great trouble It must also be realised that we choose men according to their experience and for that purpose we also pay them better. It would be very good to get men who are trained up to the standard of the London Policemen but it will be quite some years before we can reach up to those standards. Elsewhere a suggestion was made that even graduates may be employed in the Police constabulary, but that would, in the present stage, be particularly impracticable. A graduate among the lower ranks of the Police is a great difficulty. He is unable to reconcile himself to the post he is occupying ; he is discontented, he wants to have a higher standards of livelihood. Actually he is very seriously disappointed and he is not at all a useful member of the Police force. He either pines in disappointment and fades away and does not use his talents or he becomes a real criminal inside the force.

Attention was rightly pointed out to some defects in investigation. That has been engaging my attention and of that of

my colleagues. It is rather difficult to devote as much attention as we would like to give, at this Juncture, for investigation. A Police Inspector in charge of a station is a man so much involved in work and he has got a number of routine duties and therefore it would be a very great difficulty for him to pursue investigation in the manner in which he would desire. That is why I have embarked on having a large investigating police who are taking up the more important cases leaving only the routine type of cases to the Police stations. This has been fairly satisfactory but it is still in its infant stages, and as time advances, I am sure the men will show themselves up and prove themselves well.

Regarding one way traffic on particular routes, we have already done it at Chalai and Fort. As traffic increases, there will be more one way traffic roads, but in each case it has to be decided after much consideration, because local people feel a lot of worry in one way traffic. Very often if they have to go to the next door, they will have to take a full round of two furlongs before they can reach the next door, when one way traffic is imposed. So in each case we decide what is the total amount of public advantage as against local trouble.

In regard to under-trial prisoners, I may mention that we have given our attention to lock-ups. There is a programme for improving most of the stations and the lock-ups, and in fact the building programme will relate firstly to the stations. Our order of precedence is, stations first then the Police constabulary lines, then head-constable lines, then the Inspectors' quarters and then the officers' quarters. This programme will be followed. The lock-ups will be made as good as possible but at any rate I do not think that it will be an incentive for more people to come in.

With regard to certain points that have been raised about liquor lawlessness, I must point out that there have been a good number of cases, both of Public and of Police. (Laughter.) I may mention that this reminds me of one of the old sayings that the police being drawn from the public, will reflect the standards of the public. I hope that as time advances, the standards of both will improve and that we will have a liquor-freepolice, and I believe that we will have a standing fight against the Excise Department in this respect.

In particular places like Edathuva, Chirayinkil and Kuthiathodu, where police stations have been asked for, I have already mentioned in my opening speech that they are under consideration. In regard to Kottayam, a larger number of out-posts have been decided upon and have been sanctioned in the present Budget. Similar out-posts and extra stations are under consideration in the other two Districts.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Why should such a large force be styled as temporary?

Mr. S. Parthasarathi Iyengar: Because the temporary nature of many of these out-posts and temporary staffs is due to the fact that there is still a hope on the part of the Government and myself that conditions may be much better in future when we will have less police and less of this evil.

One point I must mention in regard to Mr. Kurup's speech here, is this. He has stated that while attempts were made to keep the police in order, it has led to a kind of docile police which leads to trouble among the public. To a certain extent, it must be true. If rowdyism is to be met only by rowdyism,—and that is not the only way of doing it—and if rowdyism on the part of the police is stopped, there will be a temporary setback in regard to that matter, but I may say that in the long run, with my experience and the experience of the police which has been recorded in the Police Commissioner's Report and elsewhere and on the advice of more senior officers who have dealt with both the weapons with greater vigour, and constant pressure is better than trying to deal with violence by violence of an illdirected character. I do hope that time will bear me out and that we will have better times soon.

In regard to certain cases of misconduct on the part of the police, I am glad to hear from the honourable members that the department has been taking notice of such instances when they are brought to the notice of the Department. I do hope that with larger public co-operation and public spirit in helping us to put these things down, we would be able to bear our burden successfully and prove ourselves much better.

Sahib Bahadur Sultan Mohideen: What about Colachel station?

Mr. S. Parthasarathi Aiyengar: I did not mention it. It is under consideration.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 25,060,78 under Demand IX—Police was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the Grant was made.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Demands XVII and XVIII may be moved separately and the discussion on them taken together.

President: If that is the general opinion of the House, I have no objection. Does the House want it to be so?

(The House signified its assent.)

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION—

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. C Papworth : I move for a grant of Rs. 22,45,000 under Demand XVII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University.

DEMAND XVIII.

EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : I move for a grant of Rs. 85,50,270 under Demand XVIII—Education--excluding Grant to the Travancore University.

Mr. P. Gopalan : സർ, ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ ഓപ്ഷണൽ സബ്ജക്ററ്സ് എടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ധാരാളം ന്യൂനതകൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ഫിഫ്ത്ത്ഫാറത്തിലും, സിക്സ്ത്ത്ഫാറത്തിലും മാത്രമെ ഓപ്ഷണൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. അന്നു ഫോർത്ത്ഫാറം വരെ എലിമെൻററി സയൻസ് എലിമെൻററി മാത്തമാററിക്സ് മുതലായവ പഠിപ്പിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഫിഫ്ത്ത്ഫാറത്തിൽ വച്ച് അവർക്കു ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള വിഷയം ഓപ്ഷണലായി തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഫോർത്ത്ഫാറത്തിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ ഓപ്ഷണൽ എടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വളരെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ തേഡ്ഫാറംവരെ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്കു കെമിസ്ട്രി എന്താണെന്നോ, മാത്തമററിക്സ് എന്താണെന്നോ അറിയുന്നതിനുള്ള യാതൊരു സൗകര്യവും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഓപ്ഷണൽ എടുക്കേണ്ടതായ വിഷയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു പ്രാഥമികജ്ഞാനവുമില്ലാതെ ഫോർത്ത്ഫാറത്തിൽ എത്തുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോടു അവർക്കു ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങൾ ഓപ്ഷണലായി എടുത്തുകൊള്ളണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അവരെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്. നേരേമറിച്ച് സാമാന്യമായ ഒരു ജ്ഞാനം എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച് കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അടുത്തക്ലാസ്സിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ അവർക്കു ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള ഒരു വിഷയം ഓപ്ഷണലായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു ശരിയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം യാതൊരു വിഷയത്തെപ്പററിയും യാതൊന്നും അറിയാൻ അവസരം കൊടുക്കാതെ ഓപ്ഷണൽ എടുക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അവർ എടുക്കേണ്ട വിഷയം എന്താണെന്നറിയാതെ അവർ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരുടെ അടുക്കൽ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരാകട്ടെ, വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വാസനയനുസരിച്ച് ഉപദേശിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി

[Mr. P. Gopalan.]

യില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നിലയിലാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്. കാരണം ഈ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ഏതു വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രാവീണ്യം സമ്പാദിക്കുമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായം പറയത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആ വിഷയങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിച്ച് അവരുടെ ഗ്രഹണശക്തി എത്രമാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു അറിയുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഈ വാദ്ധ്യാർക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. അപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വിഷയം തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാൻ പറയുന്ന എന്നല്ലാതെ കാര്യമായ ഒരു ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കാൻ വാദ്ധ്യാർക്കും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ രക്ഷാകർത്താക്കൾ ഈ മാതിരി കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ മിക്കവാറും കഴിവുള്ളവരായിരിക്കുകയുമില്ല. തൻമൂലം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ അഭിരുചിക്കനുസരണമല്ലാത്ത വിഷയങ്ങൾ അവർക്കു തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു.

മറെറാരു ന്യൂനത ഫോർത്തുഫാറത്തിൽ വച്ച് മാത്തമററിക്സ് ഐച്ഛികവിഷയമായി എടുക്കാത്ത വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു, പിന്നീടുള്ള അഭ്യസനകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു, കണക്കിനെപ്പററിയോ, സയിൻസിനെപ്പററിയോ ഉള്ള സാമാന്യജ്ഞാനംപോലും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ജീവിതത്തിനു ഏററവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് കണക്കും സയിൻസും, കാമ്പൗണ്ടു ഇൻററസ്റ്റ് എന്താണെന്നറിയുന്നതിനോ കെമിസ്ട്രി ഫിസിക്സ് മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സാമാന്യജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനോ ഫോർത്തുഫാറത്തിൽ വച്ച് മാത്തമററിക്സ് ആപ്ഷണൽ എടുത്തു ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിലാണു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നില.

അതെപ്പററി ഒരു സാമാന്യപരിജ്ഞാനംപോലും കിട്ടുന്നതിന് നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിലാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ ഓപ്ഷനൽ സിസ്റ്റം. ഇതിനു ഒരു മാററം വരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരിൽ പലരുടേയും അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ പദ്ധതി യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ദോഷകരമാണ്. കണക്ക് മുതലായ വിഷയങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു സാമാന്യമായി അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് നേരത്തെ ഒരു പരിചയം ഐച്ഛികം എടുക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു നൽകാത്ത ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് വളരെ ദോഷകരമാണ്. മറെറാരു സംഗതി ഇനി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ളതു് സ്കൂളുകളിലെ സ്ഥലസൗകര്യമില്ലായ്മയെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. മിക്ക

സ്കൂളുകളിലും കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ധാരാളമായി പ്രവേശനം നൽകിയിട്ട് അവർക്കു വേണ്ടത്ര സ്ഥലസൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കാത്തത് പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ചില സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ൪൦-ം, ൫൦-ം ചിലപ്പോൾ അതിൽ കൂടുതലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം നൽകിവരുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ബസ്സുകളിൽ ആളുകളെ കയററി യാത്ര ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലും കുട്ടികൾ തിങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

President : That will be stopped in two days from now.

Mr. P. Gopalan : ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടുബസ്സിലെതായിരിക്കും തീരുന്നത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ക്ലാസ്സുമുറികളിൽ തിക്കിത്തിരക്കി ൫൦-ം ൬൦-ം കൊച്ചു കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ ഇരുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ശുദ്ധവായു ശ്വസിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും സൗകര്യം ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കയും അതു അവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിനു ഹാനികരമായി തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതിലും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ഒരദ്ധ്യാപകന് ൫൦-ം, ൬൦-ം കുട്ടികളെ ൪൦ മിനിട്ട് ഒരു വിഷയം പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുവന്നാൽ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ൩൫ കുട്ടികളെ മാത്രമെ ഒരു ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻപാടുള്ളു എന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു ഉടൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയും വേണം.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള മററൊരു സംഗതി മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വിദ്വാൻ പാസ്സായവരേയും മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായന്മാരെയും ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. വിദ്വാന്മാരുടേയും മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായന്മാരുടെയും ശമ്പളസ്കെയിലിൽ വലിയ വ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. വിദ്വാൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലിയും മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായൻ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലിയും ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അതേ സമയത്തു അവക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന ശമ്പളം വളരെ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ നിലയിലാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു. ഈ രീതിയിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്താതെ വിദ്വാന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്രമത്തിനു വ്യത്യാസം വരുത്തണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : Sir, I support this demand. First I shall speak about the admission in the University. When you started the University in Travancore nobody might have thought that this is going to be an institution which would materially help the formation of a Kerala Province. Sir, we hear that elsewhere committees are formed to go into the question of a Kerala Province. If they have any genuine idea in this matter, my suggestion is that they should first of all

[Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker.]

fully co-operate with our University and make it an All Kerala concern on a linguistic basis. We believe that first of all they would come in and allow their colleges to be affiliated to Travancore University to get it developed.........

President: We have not yet received replies for contribution to the malayalam lexicon. Have we?

Mr. H. C. Papworth: We have received from Cochin Sir, but not yet from the Madras Government.

President: About a year ago we suggested that we would pay 65 per cent of the cost for preparing our malayalam dictionary. Cochin has promised Rs. 3,000. But we have not yet got a reply from Madras.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: I am just pointing out that if they have an idea of an All Kerala Province which has already originated here and the step towards it should be the formation of an All Kerala University for the.........

President: Indidentally there is a malayalam dictionary.

Mr K. G. Narayana Panicker: Anyhow Travancore is welcoming that idea. First of all let us develop our University with their Co-operation.

Secondly it is very gratifying to note that our University is contributing much for the research work and the Research Department is doing substantial work on that line.

Another point I want to stress is the opening of new colleges. Sir, Travancore Government have been very liberal in contributing money for the opening of several colleges in the State of course.

President: We have made the offer. But it has all gone only half way and there is only one college that has been opened.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: My submission is that the very same liberal attitude should be shown to other institutions that are going to spring up and for that no other communities should raise any opposition if they have a liberal view in this matter. If at all any colleges are now being established it is only because in consideration of the fact that other colleges have been liberally helped in ages past. So much so it is seen from the statistics that we have to establish more colleges and if institutions are coming up in Nagercoil, Trivandrum or elsewhere it is only appropriate that such institutions should be liberally helped by the Government.

With regard to the education in schools the question that the teachers in schools are poorly paid especially in Malayalam schools has been raised several imes and I would submit that tthe question has to be considered again since they are in utter

want in view of the fact that they do not even get the ordinary wages of a labourer. However, if at all the pay is going to be raised which will involve much expenditure but any way the question has to be considered afresh. With these remarks I support the demand in all its aspects.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the demands. I have much pleasure in congratulating the University on its varied activities. A reference to the Annual Report would show that more than 31 subjects were taken for research besides oils and salts. Very recently we heard broadcast by Mr. K. R. Krishna Aiyar to the effect that there are various possibilities of minerals being extracted from the various kinds of sands in the State. In his broadcast speech which is reported on the 5th of August in "Thinker" he dealt with the various properties of sands that are capable of being converted into useful products and the University is requested to conduct research on that subject. It is very gratifying to find that our Engineering College has attracted the attention of the whole of India. Those who pass out of the College are able to compete and stand first in competitive examinations held in the whole of India. But then there appears to be some defect in the method of selection to the Engineering College. It is said that all the best students do not get admission and some have to go out. It is also said that particular attention is being devoted to drawing which it is said is not a very important subject for engineering because no artistic drawing only instrumental drawing is necessary for engineering. So much so when it is found that much attention is paid to drawing certain candidates who want to take up engineering course after passing the Intermediate examination train themselves under drawing masters so as to secure entrance but they are not able to succeed later on. Anyhow out of the total number of candidates to be entertained a few sests may be set apart for the Backward Community if necessary and all the rest may be admitted by competition. Thus the objection now raised may be got over.

It is necessary that we have to start a Medical College sooner or later. Our right to request the other Universities for admission of Travancoreans to medical courses is very limited. Even those who are selected are not under any obligation to serve our State. The best do not also get selected. As such we have to start a Medical College in the very near future and as a prelude to starting a Medical College I suggest the Government to appoint a reader in Pathology or Anatomy. It is said that the number of unclaimed corps in our hospitals are

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

very many. As such a beginning may be made by the appointment of a reader. The number of doctors available here is very very small. We cannot get medical men from elsewhere because there is dearth of medical men throughout India.

In the annual Report of the University of Travancore at page 27, there is a reference to a Government sanction for the opening of a model salt factory and the necessary provision having been made in the post-war re-organisation budget. I think that also can be dealt with in this demand because it finds a place here. With regard to that as I find from the papers, it is said that only a very small plot of about eight acres is reserved for the purpose. I understand the rayon factory which is to be started in North Travancore may require on an average of 24 tons of caustic soda per day, which means they want about 36 tons of salt everyday. They may require good salt for their factory. Now there is over—production. But unless we see that necessary amount of good salt is manufactured in our factories for meeting the demands of the rayon factory most probably the Rayon Factory will have to import the quantity they require. That will be improper if not disgraceful from elsewhere. Therefore, at least for supplying this factory we must produce more good salt. Experts say that unless the Government take up an area of not less than 120 acres for this model factory they may not be able to meet the demands of the Rayon factory—steps may be taken for the same or else other factory owners may be directed to follow the practice in the model factory strict to the very letter. I think the salt rules are not being strictly observed by many of the factories. If the salt rules are strictly observed I think the necessary quantity of good salt can be manufactured here and we can prevent the import of salt. Pure salt alone will be used by industrialists. If salt is manufactured on scientific methods a large quantity of bye product also will be available and useful.

I may submit in this connection that it is high time that the salt factories are nationalised and the price of salt is considerably reduced because it affects the poorest of the poor. Such an attitude is highly necessary.

One word more. During the course of interpellation I had an answer negativing the report which is seen in some of the papers that Travancore University is charging the highest amount for examination fees. There was an article in the "Express" dated 13th November 1945, where a review of the position of the Universities in India is taken. The special correspandent says that the Travancore University charges the

highest examination fees. He also pays tribute to Travancore. He says examination fees is higher in Travancore. Next comes Andhra and Calcutta Universities. Baroda, Bombay, Benares and Delhi follow. The fee for the B. A. examination is Rs. 48 in Travancore, 45—in Andhra, 40—in Bombay, 36 in Benares and 35 in Calcutta. In almost all other Universities it is Rs. 40. Of course we have got the right to levy any amount as fees. But if the statement here is a mis-statement then it is necessary that it should be rectified and he also says that Travancore University has a special course in Textile Technology. But he says that the fee is highest.

Mr. Govindan: One question. The Honourable member said that the strict observance of the salt rules would enable us to get better produce. Will the Honourable member kindly enlighten the House as to the particular rule, the observance of which will enable us to produce more?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I have not the salt rules with me now. But I understand that the salt has to be scraped to a particular capacity, 30 or 35 degrees. If it is not scraped then and allowed to continue it gets deteriorated mixed with mud or clay, looses its character and finenes but will be a source of gain to the producer who will get greater quantity with greater weight. This has to be stopped.

Mr G. Revi Varma: As the time at my disposal is very short, I want to deal with the University demand only for a short time. I have to point out that in the Central Research Institute, there are too many students working. I doubt whether all the students can be accommodated there, because the number has swelled up to 60 or 70......

President: 65.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Well, 65, that is a big number. And there are too many branches of research, that I am afraid, they are giving attention to than upon concentrating on a dozen subjects.

President: What we have done is to give facilities for persons doing research in the matters that affect the State's prosperity, agricultural and industrial progress etc.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Looking at the very many branches of research being done there, several people might doubt whether satisfactory work can be done in that institute. The institute has only just begun and has yet to improve in its possibilities. This is all that I have to say with regard to the University Demand.

[Mr. G. Revi Varma.]

I wish to deal at length with the policy of the Education department. This time last year we discussed fully the Education Reorganisation Committee's Report and certain recommendations were made with regard to the future policy of the department in the matter of instructions in schools. I am sorry to find that after one year, no attention has been paid to the recommendations either of this House or of the Lower House.

I am very glad that the Primary Education Scheme has gained ground and is still gaining ground. I congratulate the department for having prepared a very excellent Teachers' Manual and a very excellent Primary Reader for use in the Primary Schools of the State. I also congratulate the department for the preliminary work done in selecting very many teachers and giving them special training for the introduction of the Primary Education Scheme. With regard to the scheme itself, I may say that it is progressing well. It has got a bright future if it is carried on in this manner.

I am sorry to have to point out that some policy is being adopted recently in the high schools by this department which will ruin the work that could possibly be done under the new schemes. One serious defect of the department, evident even as early as nine or ten years ago, as in the case of the Statham Committee Report, is that the department selects, in a haphazard manner, a few recommendations, and try to work them. This is not at all a satisfactory state of things. By that procedure education in the Middle and High Schools is affected. This choice of some of the recommendations only and not the whole is very unsatisfactory.

The Report says that after five years of primary education a certain course of three years should be conducted before the High School stage begins. This year there was a move from the department that certain changes should be made in the curricula of studies in the High School classes. It was done in the Fourth Form. The department did not take into consideration whether there were facilities in the schools for introducing such a system. In schools styled as Boys' schools, where there are about 500 or 600 girls, there is no teacher for Music, there is no teacher for needle work, there is no teacher for the higher arts or for biology or hygiene. Yet all these subjects have been introduced in those schools as optional subjects. And another difficulty is that till the Fourth Form, the students have no elementary knowledge of these subjects. But they are suddenly asked to take them as optionals in the fourth form. My submission, therefore, is that after the primary stage, they should begin to give some elementary knowledge of these subjects to

the students even from the First Form. Moreover, they have introduced the change in the middle of the year, so to say. No private management was consulted in regard to the introduction of this change. No teachers were consulted, only there was a conference of Headmasters. I have talked to many Headmasters and my information is that they were all against the introduction of the change in the syllabus this year.

Then there was another instruction from the department that all instruction should be in the mother tongue. I do not object to that system being followed, but to introduce it suddenly brings in difficulties. Why did the department train so many teachers in regard to the primary education? The reason applies in regard to this change also. The necessary training of teachers should have preceded the introduction of the change. The language to be adopted in very many schools in this State is Malayalam, because it is the mother tongue of most of the students. Unfortunately there are very many Tamil Brahmin teachers in our schools. They are very efficient teachers, but when they begin to teach in Malayalam, the students begin to laugh and instruction is impossible. That is what is really obtaining in most of the schools now.

There was a book published by the University containing all the scientific words translated in Malayalam. The optional system has been introduced in the Fourth Form from this year and the science subjects are expected to be taught using these terms. Nobody, not even the teacher, really understands, the terms. For example for compass the Malayalam term used is ‘ദിഗ്ദർശിനി;’ for solvent, the term is ‘ലായിനി’. These words which are in the book have to be used in the Fourth and Fifth Forms. In the first place, these are not Malayalam terms, they are Sanskrit words. Therefore, the teachers and the students have to acquire a certain standard in Sanskrit to enable them to understand these words. Again even in the coining of these terms, there is no methodical approach. For example, the terms, oxide dioxide, pentoxide etc.. are derived from oxygen. The term for oxygen given in the book is ‘അമ്ലജനകം;’ But the terms for oxide, dioxide etc., are not derivatives of ‘അമ്ലജനകം’ How can all these terms be deduced from the original ‘അമ്ലജനകം’? I seriously ask, when you teach Organic Chemistry, how can you give names in malayalam to all the various terms and symbols used in the subect?

President: But the process of learning these recondite terms has to be started somewhere.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: In Northern India they use only these English terms, although the instruction is in the mother tongue; I ask, if you can use the word ‘bench’ in Malayalam, why not use Oxygen also in Malayalam?

President: As a matter of fact, there have been two tendencies or ideals in the matter. About the year 1860 there was a patriotic wave in Germany and the people said that no Latin or Greek word should be used. They asked why should words such as Nitrogen and Carbon which were in a foreign tongue be used. So they began to coin equivalents for these, and they used very, very long words to denote these terms. Everybody made fun of Germany then. But the time soon came when people had to learn German and to study these incongruously long words, because most of the excellent works of Science were written in German and using these words. It is quite possible to take the view which the honourable member takes, namely that we might use Latin or Greek names for scientific terms. As a matter of fact, half of our conversation is in English. In the case of most of the unfortunate people who learnt English before their mother-tongue, half the daily conversation is done in English. But at present, the tendency is all the other way and it is a matter entirely of opinion and for decision whether it should be one way or the other.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: In Northern India, they use these expressions......

President: They do not. In the Osmania University, no Latin, Greek or Sanskrit terms should be used, and no word derived from any term in these languages should be used. They are adopting Urdu instead, and all the Marathi and Urdu boys are compelled to use the Urudu terms.

Mr. G. Revi Varma: Then my suggestion would be that a committee should be appointed and they must be asked to coin terms.

Another thing is that in the case of elementary subjects, other than the optional subjects, the knowledge of the pupils is very meagre. According to the present scheme, a student passing out of the School Final class, with no mathematics as optional does not know anything about elementary arithmetic even. He does not know anything about mensuration, simple interest or things like that.

There is another difficulty also. In the preparation of the syllabus, attention has not been bestowed. From the age of 10 to 16, instead of having a few subjects as optional subjects, it would be better if the students can have some elementary knowledge of all subjects, like hygiene, biology, physical instruction etc. Here it is a case where all the subjects are optional subjects and no elementary knowledge is given. A student can take music, needle work and geography. In fact I could understand if these subjects are prescribed in the syllabus for technical high schools instead of academic high schools. According to me, the primary education scheme should be gone

into in the first instance according to the syllabus that has been prepared for the first five classes. Then the middle school course should be taken up and after completing the course of three years, then only high school course should be changed. Instead of that, this is a clear instance where the burning of the taper at both ends has taken place. (*President's bell.*)

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: Sir, I rise to support the demands. Speaking of the University, a complaint has been raised every year on the floor of this House that there is want of accommodation in colleges and want of accommodation in the Hostels for the students. I find only two suggestions for putting a stop to this cry of want of accommodation. Either more facilities should be made in our colleges or the number of admissions given must be restricted. These are the only two ways of solving this problem.

President: There is a third method of starting new colleges which is being considered.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: Even if colleges are started the same difficulties will crop up. I find this year, only 50 per cent of the pupils who applied got admission in the college in the State and of the remaining 50 per cent more than 40 per cent had to seek admission elsewhere outside. Therefore, it appears to me that this difficulty will continue to exist even if more colleges are brought into being in Travancore. So, the only feasible suggestion that appears to me is that the admission to the University colleges must be restricted. The University course is and ought not to be made a mere continuation of the High School courses. I say this because not every one who passes out of the high school is fit for University courses. I should suggest that Poly technical schools may be started wherein the deserving students can be diverted.

President: Even there it is hardly possible and the situation cannot be remedied. The honourable members may know very well that there are before Government specific propositions for the starting of new colleges in four or five places as Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. In these places the establishment of colleges is certain. Each of them will absorb about 100 students. Poly technical schools mean there must be elaborate appliances, scientific instruments and laboratories and special professors etc., and in the nature of things the biggest poly technical school can accommodate not more than 150 pupils. Now, in the Poly Technical school at Sherloughtonburgh near Berlin which is considered to be one of the finest schools in the world, even during the period of its glory, not more than 300 students studied in it.

Mr. H. C. Papworth: It was a very small institution which had never accommodated more than 300 students.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: With regard to the accommodation of students in the city of Trivandrum, I would suggest Government to take up this question and make more facilities in the Hostels.

Now coming to the Education department, I completely endorse the views that have been expressed on the floor of the House by honourable members like Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Revi Varma.

I shall only enumerate the defects as we see in the new syllabus introduced for the high schools. The first defect is that no elementary knowledge of these subjects is given to a pupil of Form III before he is asked to choose his optional. The optional subjects are to be taught in Malayalam. Many of these teachers have not handled these subjects in Malayalam. There is considerable difficulty in finding out malayalam equivalents for scientific trems. We do not have text books on these subjects in malayalam. The pity of it is even the syllabus is written in English. More than all these there is want of accommodation and lack of facilities for equipment of practical works on scientific subjects. This year, this has caused considerable difficulty. All pupils of the IV Form find it difficult to choose their optional subjects. They have not got the elementary knowledge to choose. There is no provision for teaching these subjects in the high schools. So it was more or less a case where the teachers themselves chose the subjects for the pupils. The average age of a pupil who comes to IV Form will be somewhere about 12 or 13. You cannot expect the pupil at that age to discriminate and choose the optional subject.

Next, I have to make a suggestion with regard to the question of increment to the teachers of the Education Department. Even though we are glad that the salary of teachers in those compulsory areas has been increased, others have not been given any increments. Government should see as in the case of Anchal and other departmental subordinates to the raising of their salaries so that these lower subordinates would be able to make both ends meet.

With regard to the pay of Pandits I do not see any reason why a distinction should be made between Pandits who teach Malayalam, Tamil, Urdu, Hindi or Sanskrit. To me it appears reasonable that all Pandits whether they teach Malayalam, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu or Arabic, provided they have the requisite qualifications, should be placed in the same scale of pay. I have also to suggest that in view of the fact that there are a large number of teachers in English private schools, whenever vacancies arise, in the Education Department, these teachers must be given preference and their previous service taken into consideration for giving them suitable scales of pay.

Lastly, I shall conclude by making an observation about a Tamil book prescribed for the Preparatory class this year.

President: I have heard about that book and the matter is being considered by Government.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: I would not have mentioned this but for the fact ...

President: I know that a very strong objection is taken by Muslims to a picture of the holy personage appearing in that text book. The matter is under the active consideration of Government.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: I would add that I had a talk with the Director on that matter. He has kindly agreed to do the needful and I am satisfied.

President: The objection taken by the Muslims came to my notice and action has been taken.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: But I am placing this before the House simply because there is great resentment prevailing and being a member of the text book committee I have been held responsible for the prescription of that book.

President: Indeed you are.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: But I was nominated only last year and the book was approved even before. So this is only a continuation of the original approval. But when the objection came to my notice, I placed it before the D. P. I. and he promised to do the needful in the matter. In view of the resentment among Muslims, I would request once again that the Government may do the needful in the matter.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Sir, I have already issued orders to the Education Department that that particular lesson need not be taught and the Press too has been informed to score off that page absolutely from the book.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: Since it has caused some discontent, I am referring to it here. The picture does not say that it is the picture of the Prophet. The author has put the picture without indicating anything about it. I do not know the intention of the author. But the lesson also contains certain facts which are not true to history.

President: As for that, no history is ever good.

Mr. K. Shahool Hameed: There are admitted facts in the life of the Prophet which has been mis-interpreted and distorted in this book. That has caused the resentment.

(President's bell.)

Mr. M. K. Mackar Pillai : സർ, ഈ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം മററു പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും പ്രൈവററ് മാനേജ്മെൻറിന് പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ വലിയ വൈഷമ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മുമ്പ് പത്തു രൂപാകൊണ്ട് ഒരു വാദ്ധ്യാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ, മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ൨൫ രൂപായാക്കുകൊണ്ട്, അവർക്കും ൨൫ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കണം; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവർ പണിമുടക്കും എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ആ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിലേക്ക് വിട്ടുതന്നാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ് അതു് ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുമെങ്കിൽ ചില മാനേജ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് അതു് ആശ്വാസപ്രദമായിരിക്കും.

President : Although the Department having regard to the 10 year programme precipitated the taking over of schools from private managements, yet in view of the number of applications of this kind which have reached Government, Government have taken the line, to the following effect.

If in any locality there is an overwhelming desire on the part of the management and the teachers together and the public at large that there should be the introduction of the new scheme in the locality, the Government are prepared within certain financial limits to go ahead and increase the scope or jurisdiction of the primary education programme. In other words, it has been pointed out to me in one or two localities that the managements through their teachers as well as the parents of the pupils are all willing that the primary education scheme should be extended to those localities and I have stated that if Government were fully satisfied that it was so this Government would make a forward move having regard to the limit of our financial status this year and so far as they can judge next year also. That instruction has already been issued.

Mr. Mackar Pillai: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിററി വകുപ്പിൻെറ ഭരണനയം തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു തീരെ സൗകര്യമില്ലാത്ത തരത്തിൽ സീററുകൾ തീരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു സർവകലാശാലയുള്ള കാരണം മററു സർവകലാശാലകളിലും പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല.

President : Does the honourable member suggest that, as a matter of fact, in the senior classes there are vacancies ?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Yes, Sir. It is admitted.

President: We will deal with that.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: ഇതാണ് അവർ ആദ്യമായി പറയുന്ന കാരണം. അതിനാൽ എല്ലാ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളിലും സീററുകൾ കൂട്ടേണ്ടത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. സയൻസ് വിഷയങ്ങൾക്ക്, വേണ്ട സാമഗ്രികൾ കിട്ടാൻ വിഷമമാണെന്ന് ഒരു സമാധാനം പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ സമയം ക്ലിപ്തം ചെയ്തു, ഷിഫ്ററുപദ്ധതിയുണ്ടാക്കി കൂടുതൽ കുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രവേശനവും പഠിത്തവും കൊടുക്കാമെന്നിരിക്കെ സർവകലാശാല അതിനുദ്യമിക്കാത്തതിൽ പ്രതിഷേധം പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

അതുപോലെ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുത്തവർക്ക്, ആൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും താമസത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യത്തെപ്പററി വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യാത്തതും കൃത്യവിലോപമാണ്. അനേകം രക്ഷകർത്താക്കളും കുട്ടികളും അതിനാൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ ഉള്ളവതന്നെയും ശരിയായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ചില പ്രൈവററു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ ഉപ്പുമാങ്ങാ, ഭരണിയിൽ ആക്കിയതുപോലെ കുട്ടികളെ താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനിടവരുന്നു. അത്യാവശ്യത്തിനുള്ള ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാത്തതിനാൽ ചില ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ സാധാരണ പ്രതിമാസം ൩൫ രൂപാവരെ ആഹാരത്തിനുമാത്രമാകുന്നതിനാൽ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു.

ഇതുകൂടാതെ സർവകലാശാലയുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കാളേജിൽ ജൂനിയറിൽ ജയിച്ചുവരുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക്, അതേവിഷയങ്ങൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. സീനിയർ ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാത്തതു് ആശാസ്യമല്ല. എന്തായാലും സീനിയർ ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് മർക്കടമുഷ്ടി പിടിക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതല്ല.

President: I wish that the honourable member does not argue on those lines.

Mr. M. Govindan: Will the honourable member speak in English so that Mr. Papworth may understand him?

H. C. Papworth: I know what he is talking about, because we have had alreadya private conversation?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാൽ സർവ്വകലാശാലക്ക് വരവ് നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതിനു പുറമെ കുട്ടികൾക്കും രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾക്കും കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടവരുന്നു,

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഡയറക്ടർ അതിൻെറ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ ആകാംക്ഷയുള്ളവനാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കാലത്തു മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ജീവിതത്തിനു മതിയാകത്തക്ക ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ൧൯ രൂപ ശമ്പളവും, ൬ രൂപ അലവൻസും കിട്ടുന്ന ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി കേവലം ശിപായിയെക്കാളും കഷ്ടമാണ്. നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേർപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് ൨൫ രൂപ ശമ്പളവും ൧൨ രൂപ അലവൻസും കൊടുക്കുന്നു. സർക്കാർ സർവ്വീസിൽ ൨൦-൦, ൩൦-൦ കൊല്ലം സർവ്വീസ് ആയിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കും ആ ഭാഗ്യംകിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതു് അവരുടെ ദോഷമല്ല. അതിനാൽ സകല അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ൨൫ രൂപ ശമ്പളവും ൧൨ രൂപ അലവൻസും കൊടുക്കാൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ശുപാർശചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഗ്രാൻറുകളെയും ൧൫ രൂപയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിലധികവും വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ സ്ഥിതിയിലാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ചിലതു് വീഴാറായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അമ്പലപ്പുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ തലവടി എം. വി. സ്കൂൾ, എന്തു് നിലപതിക്കുമെന്നറിയാൻ വയ്യാ. ഇതുപോലെ പലതുമുണ്ടു്. പല സ്കൂളുകളിലും മൂന്നു ക്ലാസ്സുവരെയുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ നിലത്തിരുന്നു പഠിക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. തണുപ്പുള്ള സിമൻറു തറകളിലും, തൊഴുത്തുപോലുള്ള തറകളിലും കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഇരിക്കേണ്ട നില വന്നതും, അദ്ധ്യാപകർക്കു ഇരിക്കാൻ കസേരയോ സ്റ്റൂളോ ഇല്ലാതെ നിന്നു പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നതും കഷ്ടമാണ്. അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിക്കാരായ അദ്ധ്യാപകർ നിൽക്കുകതന്നെ വേണമെന്നും മററും ഡയറക്ടർ ഒരിക്കൽ തമാശയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞു. അതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. അവർക്കു ഇരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു സ്റ്റൂളെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണം. ഡയറക്ടർ ഉടനടി സകല സ്കൂളുകളിലും വേണ്ട ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇതിനും പുറമെ ൧൧൧൯-ലെ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ പണ്ഡിററുകളായ, വിദ്വാന്മാർക്കും, മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായന്മാർക്കും ൨൫ മുതൽ ൪൫ വരെ സ്കെയിലായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടു യോഗ്യതക്കാരും മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളിലോ ഹൈസ്കൂളിലോ മലയാളം പഠിപ്പിക്കണം. മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മഹോപാദ്ധ്യായന് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പരിഷ്കാരം അനുസരിച്ചു് ൪൫—൬൫ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വി

ഛാന് ൨൫ — ൪൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളമാണ്. ഇതു് ആശാസ്യമല്ല. അതിനംപുറമെ ൧൯൨൫-ൽ പോലും ൨൫ — ൪൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ൪൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നവക്കു പുതിയ പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും ഒരു ഗ്രേഡുമില്ല. ൪൦ രൂപായിൽതന്നെ അവർ ജോലി നോക്കുന്നു. ഈ മാതിരികാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലെ അസമത്വങ്ങൾ നീക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനും ഈ സമയം വിനിയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സർ, ഗവണ്മെൻറുവക ബുക്കുകൾക്കും, ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അംഗീകരിച്ച ബുക്കുകൾക്കും ഉള്ള വില ൧൯൪൩ മാർച്ചിലെ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യംചെയ്തിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ വിലയുംകൊണ്ടു പുസ്തകം വാങ്ങാൻ ചെന്നാൽ കൂടുതൽ വില കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നു. നല്ല വെള്ളക്കടലാസിൽ അച്ചടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള, ഹിജിൻ-ബോതംസ്, ലാംഗ്മെൻസ് കമ്പനി; മാക്ക്മില്ലൻ കം ഇവരുടെ ബുക്കുകൾക്ക് വില കൂട്ടിയിട്ടുമില്ല. നേരെമറിച്ചു് പുനലൂർ കടലാസിൽ അടിച്ചതും ഗസററിൽ വില ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നതുമായ ചില ബുക്കുകൾക്ക് വില കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് ചില സേവകന്മാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ശ്രീരാമവിലാസം പ്രസ്സുകാരുടെ Uncle Toms Cabin ൧൪ അണ വിലയിട്ടിരുന്ന പുസ്തകത്തിന് ഇപ്പോൾ ൧ രൂപ ൩ അണയും standard publishing കമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ സ്റ്റാൻഡേഡ് ലൈബ്രറി സീരീസ് ൧൪ അണയായിരുന്നതിനു ൧ രൂപ ൨ അണയും, J. S. Wilson and Co. -യുടെ Choice Stories for the Boy, ൮ അണയായിരുന്നതു് ൧൧ അണയുമായി കൂട്ടിയതു്, ഇതിനുദാഹരണങ്ങളാകുന്നു. പബ്ളിഷേഴ്സിന് കൺട്രോൾ വിലക്കു കടലാസ്സുകൾകൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്രകാരം വില കൂട്ടി വില്ക്കാനനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് അപലപിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല.

എന്തുതന്നെയുമല്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറു വക II Form Civics -നു ക്രൗൺ ൧/൮ സൈസ്സ് ൯൩ പേജുള്ളതിന് ൮ ചക്രമാണ്. ൧൭൩ പേജുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ചരിത്രത്തിന് ൧൩ ചക്രമാണ്. ഇത്രയും വശങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതും കൂടുതൽ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ചെലവുള്ളതുമായ മററുള്ളവരുടെ ബുക്കുകൾക്ക് അതിൻെറ നാലിരട്ടി വിലയാകുന്നതും ശരിയല്ല, എന്നാൽ IV Form -ലേക്കുള്ള മലയാളപുസ്തകത്തിൻെറ വില ഭയങ്കരമാണ്. ഉണ്ണുണ്ണിത്തരകൻെറ ബയാളജി ക്രൗൺ ൧/൮-ന് വില

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

ഒന്നര രൂപാ. ഫിസിയാളജി ൨ രൂപാ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യരുടെ രസതന്ത്രം ൨൦൮ വശമുള്ളതിന് ൨ രൂപാ. ഊർജതന്ത്രം ൨ രൂപാ. ഇതാണ് വിലക്രമം. ക്രൗൺ ൨ പേജ് ഒരു ഫാറത്തിന് ൨,൦൦൦ പ്രതിക്ക് അച്ചടിക്കൂലി പത്തു രൂപാ ആയാലും ൨൦൮ പേജിനുള്ള ആയിരം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്ക് ൨൬൦ രൂപാ കൂലിയാകും. ൨,൦൦൦-ത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആയാൽ ഓരോ ആയിരത്തിനും നാലോ, അഞ്ചോ രൂപാ കൂടെയാകും. കടലാസ്സ് ഒരു റീമിന് പത്തു രൂപാ ആകുമായിരിക്കാം. ൨൦൮ പേജ് ബുക്കിന് നൂറര കെട്ട് കടലാസ്സാകും. ബയൻറിംഗിന് ൬൦ രൂപാ ആയേക്കാം. അങ്ങനെ ൨൦൮ പേജുള്ള ബുക്ക് ആയിരത്തിന് ൮ന്നൂ രൂപാ മുതലാകും. ആ ബുക്കിന് ഒന്നും, ഒന്നരയും രൂപാ വിലവയ്ക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നത് കഷ്ടമാണ്. ഗസാറിൽ ഉള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതലായി വില ഇടുന്നതിന് അനുവാദം ആരു കൊടുക്കുന്നു; എന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതു് ചില സേവകന്മാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നൂഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

President: Who are these sevakanmars :

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, I would like you to read these names again. They are, the Sri Mulavilasom Press, the Standard Publishing Co., the Kerala Publishing Co., and so on.

President: Not very conspicuous sevakanmars.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Yes, I also doubt Sir. ശ്രീരാമവിലാസം ബുക്കുഡിപ്പോ, സ്റ്റാൻറാഡ് പബ്ളിഷിംഗ് കമ്പനി ജെ. എസ്സ്. വിൽസൺ ആൻഡ് കൊ. മുതലായവയാണ്. സർക്കാർ കടലാസ്സ് കൺട്രോൾ വിലക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഇത്ര ഫാറവും ഇന്ന സൈസ്സിലും ഉള്ള ബുക്കുകൾക്ക് ഇന്ന വിലയിൽ കൂടാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യരുടെ ൪-ാം, ൫-ാം ഫാറങ്ങളിലേക്കുള്ള ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് രസതന്ത്രവും, ഫിസിക്സും ബുക്കുകൾക്ക് യുദ്ധത്തിനു മുൻപു ൨൪ അണവീതം വിലയായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ൪-ാം ഫാറത്തിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള പകുതിഭാഗം തർജിമ ൨൦൦ വശമുള്ളതിനു മാത്രം ഒന്നര രൂപയാക്കി. ഫിസിക്സിനു ൨൪ അണ തന്നെയാണ്. മദ്രാസ്സ് ലാംഗ്മെൻസ്സ് കമ്പനി വക Physics ഉള്ളതിനാലും അതിനു ൨൪ അണ വില ആകയാലും ഫിസിക്സിനു വില കൂട്ടീട്ടില്ല. നാലും, അഞ്ചും ഫാറങ്ങളിലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ പകുതി ഭാഗം മാത്രം തർജിമയായ മലയാളം

കെമിസ്ട്രിക്കു് ഒരു രൂപായാണു് വില. ഇതു് അനുവദിച്ചതും ന്യായമല്ല.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Sir, I oppose the demand. The first point that I would bring to the notice of the House is the question of accommodation in our colleges. Some of my friends referred to the difficulty in obtaining admission to the University colleges. The case is true—as much of the other colleges in Travancore I have information that some students have been going about knocking at the doors of the colleges in the Madras University and are going without seats there. I also understand that there are some colleges in Travancore that are willing to raise themselves from second grade rank to first grade. I request the Government to consider their applications.

President : They have never told us that. The Kottayam people, for instance, have informally told us that they had a scheme. The Government encouraged that scheme and communicated to them that they could develop it on certain lines. Those lines were approved by the Kottayam authorities and we took it for granted that there would be an application for starting a college. But so far, we have not received any application. Similarly, in regard to Nagercoil, we gave certain suggestions and they were inclined to agree. But there again, we have not received any application. Some time ago there was a kind of full-dressed conference held in Kottayam when the Metropolitan of Calcutta was here. The Metropolitan, the Principal of the college Mr. Papworth and myself were present at the conference and it was suggested that they should concentrate on teaching work and produce trained teachers as it was thought of the greatest importance to bring forth trained teachers because of the lack of trained teachers here. It was also stated that if they made a central faculty, they could at once expect it to be raised into a first grade college. Finally, on account of some home communication it was held over.

Mr. Papworth : I think it was a question of money.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Sir, the proposal was to the effect that they should take separate faculties.

I take it that for some years more this rush for University Education will be there. If possible, we must take measures to meet it. All these colleges have accepted the future scheme as very good. But what we shall do in the immediate stage is the question. The difficulty is there. There is so much rush and scrample in the University.

Mr. Papworth : May I intervene and inform the honourable member that in regard to the Kottayam college we told them that under the present Act they have a right to raise the college to the first grade. Under the amending Act, we suggested and requested them that they should go into the faculty of education. They have not complied with it, I suppose, due to lack of money. The question of raising themselves to the first grade is a matter within their right. Under the old Act they have a right to do it. If they want tomorrow they can do that.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Thank you, Sir. A word regarding Hostel accommodation. This question was raised last year. The honourable members of the House strongly urged upon the Government's attention the question of providing new accommodation, particularly for lady students. As my friend Mr. Narayana Kurup suggested, in the case of boys it is slightly different. They can go and live in any lodge anywhere. But not so the ladies. In this connection, I will suggest that quite near the Women's College, Government have got the Ross House and the adjoining building which could be very conveniently converted into hostels for the women students.

President : Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o' clock tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 4-30 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

THE TRAVANCORE PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION BILL.

(As revised by the Select Committee.)

[The words italicised denote the amendments supported by the Committee.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent the adulteration of articles intended for sale and the use of false descriptions of such articles:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1121.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "adulteration" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means the addition of any substance to a notified article so as to affect its nature, colour, substance, quality, or any other specification:

(2) "Public Analyst" means a person appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Public Analyst under this Act:

(3) "Local Authority" means—

(*a*) in the city of Trivandrum, the Corporation of Trivandrum.

(*b*) in any other municipal area, the municipal council concerned.

(*c*) in any area comprised in a village constituted under the Travancore Village Panchayat Act of 1100, the Village Panchayat.

(*d*) in any area comprised in a village constituted under the Travancore Village Unions Act of 1115, the Village Union, and

(*e*) in any other area the authority appointed by Our Government for the purposes of this Act or where there is no such authority appointed by Our Government, the local Tahsildar;

(4) "*Local Executive Officer*" means the Commissioner, Chairman, President, or other functionary of the local authority concerned who is vested with general executive powers under the Trivandrum City Municipal Act or the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116, or the

Travancore Village Panchayat Act of 1100, or the Travancore Village Unions Act 1115, or the local Tahsildar, as the case may be.

(5) "notified article" means any article to which this Act is made applicable by Our Government by notification in Our Government Gazette;

(6) "prescribed" means prescribed by Rules made under this Act.

Power of Government to appoint officer to inspect, etc.

3. (1) Our Government may appoint the Director of Public Health or any other officer to inspect, control and superintendent the operations of local authorities under this Act.

(2) Our Government may, from time to time, define the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the Director of Public Health or any other officer appointed for the purposes of sub-section (1).

Powers of Director of Public Health or other officer to advise local authorities.

4. The Director of Public Health or any other officer appointed by Our Government under Section 3 may, from time to time, as occasion requires recommend for adoption by the local authority such measures as be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act in any local area.

Provided that if for any reason any local authority is unable to carry out such measures or if there is any difference of opinion between the local authority and the officer who makes the recommendation, the matter shall be referred to Our Government whose decision shall be final.

Power of Government to authorise an officer to perform the duties of a local authority.

5. If in the opinion of Our Government any local authority has defaulted or is unable to do its duty under this Act, Our Government may authorise by notification in Our Government Gazette any Officer of Our Government to perform such duty and for that purpose to exercise all the powers of a local authority under this Act in the local area concerned.

Power of Government to direct an officer to procure sample of notified article for analysis.

6. Our Government may in relation to any matter appearing to them to effect the general interests of the consumers of any notified article direct any officer of Our Government to procure for analysis a sample of such article and thereupon such officer shall have all the powers of a local executive officer under this Act and the provisions of this Act shall apply as if such officer were a local executive officer.

7. (1) The local executive officer may delegate all or any of his functions under this Act to such person and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Delegation of functions by local executive officers.

(2) Every person performing the functions of a local executive officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code.

8. (1) Every person who sells any notified article (whatever be the name under which it is sold) in quantity exceeding that prescribed in respect of that article shall deliver to the purchaser on demand along with the article sold a warranty in writing in such form as may be prescribed containing the following particulars, namely:—

Warranties.

(a) The name under which the article is sold: and

(b) Such particulars as to the nature, substance, colour, quality and other specification of the article as may be prescribed;

Provided that where any notified article is sold to the local executive officer, the warranty aforesaid shall be furnished to him on demand irrespective of the quantity of the article sold to him.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any notice or in any contract or understanding between the seller and the purchaser of any notified article the seller shall be deemed to have vouched for the correctness of the particulars contained in the warranty furnished in pursuance of sub-section (1).

9. (1) If any person fails to furnish a warranty as required by sub-section (1) of Section 8, he shall be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Penalty for not furnishing warranty and for false warranties and descriptions.

(2) Any person, who in respect of a notified article sold by him, furnishes to the purchaser a false warranty, shall unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court that when he furnished the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true, be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(3) Any person—

(a) who wilfully uses in connection with the sale of any notified article any label (whether attached to or printed on the container or wrapper of the article) which

falsely describes the article or which contains a description likely to mislead the purchaser as to the nature, substance, colour, quality or other specification of the article, or

(b) who, in any proceedings under the Act, wilfully uses as warranty in respect of any notified article, a warranty given in respect of another article, shall be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Prohibition of sale, etc., of notified articles adulterated, or not of the proper nature etc.

10. (1) No person shall—

(a) adulterate, or cause or permit any other person to adulterate any notified article which is intended for sale, or

(b) sell or offer for sale or have in his possession for purposes of sale any notified article which is adulterated, or

(c) manufacture for sale, sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession for purposes of sale, any notified article which in nature, substance, colour, quality or other specification is not the same as the article, it purports or is represented to be, or which has been mixed, coloured, powdered, coated or stained in any manner whereby any damage to or inferiority of the article is concealed, or

(d) Abstract, or cause or permit any other person to abstract from any notified article any constituent thereof so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance, colour, quality or other specification thereof with intent that it should be sold in its altered state, or

(e) sell or offer for sale any notified article which is not up to the standard of purity prescribed by Our Government.

(2) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(3) No offence under this section shall be deemed to have been committed—

(i) where any innocuous material has been used or admixed in the composition or preparation of a notified article to render the same fit for carriage or consumption but not materially to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the article or to conceal its inferior quality or other defect, or

(ii) where in the process of production, collection, preparation or conveyance of a notified article some extraneous material has accidentally or unavoidably become intermixed with such article, or

(iii) where a notified article is the subject of a patent in force and is supplied in the state required by the specification thereof:

Provided that none of the defences specified in this sub-section shall be available in respect of any notified article which does not comply with the provisions of any rules made under this Act prescribing the composition of the article or prohibiting the addition of any substance thereto.

(4) In every prosecution for an offence under this section, the court shall, unless the contrary is proved, presume that any notified article found in the possession of a person who is in the habit of manufacturing or storing like article for sale and in a place where such articles are commonly manufactured or sold, has been manufactured or stored by such person for sale.

Special provision in the case of co-operative societies.

11. (1) Any notified article found in any store, shop, factory or other premises owned or controlled by a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Travancore Co-operative Societies Act, V of 1112, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be in the possession of such society for the purpose of sale unless the contrary is proved.

(2) Any transaction by which any notified article is transferred for a price by any such society as is referred to in sub-section (1) to a member of that society shall, for purposes of this Act be deemed to be a sale by such society.

Special provision for certain notified articles.

12. Where any rule made under this Act contains provisions prescribing the composition of any notified article or prohibiting or restricting the addition of any substance thereto, a purchaser of that article shall unless the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purposes of this section to have demanded the article complying with such provisions.

Pleas to be disallowed or allowed.

13. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), it shall not be a defence in a prosecution for an offence under Section 10 to prove—

(i) that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance, colour, quality or other specification of the articles sold by him, or

(ii) that the purchaser having brought only for the purpose of analysis was not prejudiced by the sale.

(2) (*a*) A vendor of a notified article shall not be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 10 is he proves—

(i) that the article was purchased by him as the same in nature, substance, colour, quality and other specification as that demanded by the purchaser and with a written warranty to the effect that it was of such nature, substance, colour, quality and specification ;

(ii) that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold the article that it was not of such nature, substance, colour, quality or other specification ; and

(iii) that he sold it in the same state as that in which he purchased it :

Provided that such a defence shall be open to the vendor only if, within seven days of the service on him of the summons, he has sent to the local executive officer a copy of the warranty with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on it and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it and has also sent a like notice of his intention to that person.

Provided further that a warranty given by a person resident in any area in which this Act is not in force shall be a defence to the vendor only if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he had taken reasonable steps to ascertain and did in fact believe in the accuracy of the statement contained in the warranty.

(*b*) The person by whom the warranty is alleged to have been given shall be entitled to appear at the hearing and to give evidence.

(3) Where an employer is charged with an offence under this Act, he shall be entitled on application duly made by him to have an employee, whom he alleges to be the actual offender, brought before the court at the time appointed for the hearing and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court that he used due diligence to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules and bye-laws thereunder and that without his knowledge, consent or connivance the employee committed the offence, such employee shall be convicted and the employer shall be acquitted.

Power of entry and search.

14. (1) The local executive officer may without notice enter any place where any notified article is being manufactured, cleansed, packed, stored, or exposed for sale at any time by day or night and inspect the same and any utensil used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any such article :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall be deemed to empower the local executive officer to inspect the process of manufacture or require the manufacturer to disclose particulars in regard to such process.

(2) In any legal proceedings in respect of powers exercised under this section in which a person alleges that any notified article was not manufactured, cleansed, packed, stored or exposed for sale the burden of proof shall lie on such person.

Power to seize adulterated articles etc.

15. (1) If it appears to the local executive officer that—

(i) any notified article intended for sale is adulterated or is other than what it purports or is represented to be, or is not up to the prescribed standard of purity, or

(ii) any vessel, utensil or container used in manufacturing, preparing or containing any notified article contravenes any rule made under this Act, he may seize such article, vessel, utensil or container; in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

(2) If in the opinion of the local executive officer any substance manufactured or stored in a premises is likely to be used to increase the bulk, weight or measure of a notified article intended for sale, or to conceal its inferior quality or other defects, he may seize such substance and any vessel, utensil, container, machinery or plant used in the manufacture or storing of such substance in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for obstructing local executive officer or removing seized articles.

16. Whoever intentionally obstructs a local executive officer in the exercise of his powers under Section 14 or removes, or in any way interferes with, any article or substance seized under Section 15, shall be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Power of local executive officer to send samples for analysis.

17. When any notified article seized under sub-section (1) of Section 15 appears to the local executive officer to be adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, he shall forthwith send a sample of such article to the Public Analyst.

Production before Magistrate of articles seized under Section 15 (1) and the powers to deal with them.

18. (1) All articles seized under sub-section (1) of Section 15 or samples thereof and all vessels, utensils and containers seized under that sub-section shall as soon as possible, be produced before a Magistrate;

Provided that where a sample of an article has been sent to the Public Analyst, the article or sample thereof may be produced before the Magistrate after the receipt of the Public Analyst's certificate.

(2) Whether or not a complaint is laid before a Magistrate of an offence under the Travancore Penal Code or under this Act, if it appears to the Magistrate on taking such evidence as he thinks necessary that any notified article or sample produced before him under sub-section 1 is adulterated or other than what it purports or is represented to be, or any vessel, utensil or container produced before him under that sub-section is of such kind or in such state as is referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section 1 of Section 15, he may order such article, vessel, utensil or container—

(*a*) to be forfeited to Our Government, or

(*b*) to be destroyed in such manner as he thinks fit, at the cost of the owner or other person from whose possession it was seized.

Production before Magistrate of substances etc. seized under Section 15 (2) and his powers to deal with them.

19. (1) All substances, vessels, utensils, containers, machinery and plant seized under sub-section 2 of Section 15 shall, as soon as possible, be produced before a Magistrate.

(2) Whether or not a complaint is laid before a Magistrate of an offence under this Act, if it appears to the Magistrate on taking such evidence as he thinks necessary that any substance, vessel, utensil, container, machinery or plant produced before him under sub-section (1) is of such kind or in such state, as is referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 15 he may order such substance, vessel, utensil container, machinery or plant—

(*a*) to be forfeited to Our Government, or

(*b*) to be destroyed in such manner as he thinks fit, at the cost of the owner or other person from whose possession it was seized.

Right of purchaser of notified articles to have it analysed and procedure therefor.

20. (1) Any purchaser of a notified article shall be entitled on payment of such fee as may be fixed by Our Government, to have a sample of such article analysed by the Public Analyst and to obtain a certificate of the result of the Analysis.

(2) Any purchaser of a notified article who intends to have a sample of such article analysed under sub-section (1) shall give notice to the vendor of his intention to do so. The purchaser shall furnish to the Public Analyst the sample of the article and also the warranty, if any, obtained from the vendor in respect of such article or a copy of such warranty.

(3) The Public Analyst on receiving such sample shall divide it into three parts of which one shall be used for analysis, another shall be retained by him in order to be returned with his certificate and the third shall be delivered to the vendor on demand. Each part other than the part analysed, shall be marked and sealed or fastened by the Public Analyst in such manner as its nature permits.

(4) The Public Analyst shall also report to the local executive officer any instance in which the sample analysed is found to contravene the provisions of this Act.

Power of local executive officer to take sample for analysis.

21. (1) The local executive officer may—

(*a*) take a sample of any notified article from—

(i) any person having such article in his possession for the purpose of sale, or

(ii) any person who is in the course of conveying it or of delivering or preparing to deliver it to a purchaser or consignee, or

(iii) a consignee after delivery of the article to him; and

(*b*) send such sample for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Explanation.—The power conferred by this sub-section on the local executive officer includes power to break open any receptacle or package in which such article may be contained.

(2) Where any sample is taken under sub-section (1), the cost thereof calculated at the rate at which the article is usually sold in the market shall be paid or tendered to the person from whom it is taken, unless the person wilfully absents himself or refuses to accept the same and such sample shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been sold to the local executive officer.

(3) Any person who in any manner whatsoever prevents the local executive officer from taking a sample under sub-section (1) shall, where his act does not amount to an offence under the Travancore Penal Code, be punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Procedure when sample is taken for analysis.

22. (1) When the local executive officer takes a sample of any notified article with the intention of sending it for analysis he shall—

(*a*) divide the sample then and there into three parts and mark and seal or fasten each part in such manner as its nature permits,

(*b*) send one part for analysis to the Public Analyst,

(*c*) retain another part for production before a Magistrate in case proceedings are taken,

(*d*) unless the person from whom the sample has been taken wilfully absents himself or refuses to take delivery, deliver to him the third part together with a notice in writing of the intention to have the sample analysed.

(2) If the person from whom a sample has been taken, wilfully absents himself or refuses to take delivery of the third part of the sample aforesaid, the local executive officer shall intimate the fact to the Public Analyst. The Public Analyst shall divide the part of the sample sent to him into two portions, retain one portion for analysis, and seal or fasten the other portion and deliver or cause it to be delivered to the local executive officer along with the certificate of analysis. The local executive officer shall retain the portion delivered to him for production before a Magistrate in case proceedings are taken.

Public Analyst's certificate.

23. (1) The Public Analyst to whom a sample has been sent for analysis shall grant to the person sending it, a certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Act or to the like effect, specifying the result of the analysis.

(2) Any document purporting to be such certificate signed by the Public Analyst in respect of any sample duly submitted for analysis and report may be used as evidence of the facts stated therein in any proceedings under this Act or under Sections 270 to 274 of the Travancore Penal Code.

Jurisdictions of Magistrates.

24. No court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the Second Class shall try any offence or shall have jurisdiction to pass any order under this Act.

Institution of prosecutions.

25. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted against any person except on the complaint of the purchaser or on the complaint of the local executive officer or of any officer appointed by Our Government of of any other person with the consent in writing of the local executive officer or under the sanction of Our Government.

Limitation for prosecution.

26. No prosecution under this Act shall be commenced after the expiry of three months after the commission of the offence:

Provided that where a person is prosecuted under this Act and he has pleaded by way of defence a warranty given to him by some other person from whom he purchased the notified article concerned, a prosecution against the said other person may be commenced at any time before the expiry of three months from the date on which the prosecution against the first mentioned person is finally disposed of.

Duties of local authorities.

27. It shall be the duty of every local authority to carry into execution and enforce in the area within its jurisdiction all the provisions of this Act with respect to which the duty is not expressly or by necessary implications imposed on some other authority.

28. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which in good faith is done or intended to be done under this Act or any rules or bye-laws made or orders issued thereunder.

Bar of suits and other proceedings.

29. (1) Our Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act and not inconsistant therewith.

Power of Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they may make rules ;—

(a) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed ;

(b) with reference to the appointment, removal and qualifications of, and the exercise of functions by Public Analyst;

(c) determining the jurisdiction and functions of local executive officers ;

(d) prescribing the state in which vessels, utensils and containers used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any notified article intended for sale shall be kept and prohibiting the use of vessels, utensils and containers made, in whole or in part of materials likely to injure such article ;

(e) prescribing standards of purity for any notified article and determining what deficiency in any normal constituent of any of the articles or what addition of any extraneous matter in any such article or any preparation of the same shall for the purposes of this Act raise a presumption until the contrary is proved, that the article is not genuine ;

(f) prohibiting or regulating—

(i) the mixing of two or more notified article which are similar in nature or appearance,

(ii) the transport and sale of articles known to be used as adulterants,

(iii) the addition of any dilutent or adulterant to any notified article,

(iv) the abstraction of any ingredient from any notified article, and

(v) the sale of any notified article which has been admixed with another article or to which any addition or from which any abstraction has been made or which has been otherwise artificially treated;

(g) prescribing the fees to be paid by the purchaser for the analysis of a sample by the Public Analyst;

(h) authorising the person taking a sample of any notified article for analysis to add preservatives to such sample for the purpose of maintaining it in a suitable condition for analysis and regulating the nature of such preservatives and the method of adding them;

(i) prohibiting the manufacture and or sale of articles known to be used as adulterants otherwise than with a distinctive colouring,

(j) providing for the manner in which any receptacle containing any genuine notified article is to be labelled or marked,

(k) prescribing the classes or qualifications of persons to whom and the conditions under which the local executive officer may, under Section 7, delegate his powers or duties.

(l) determining the local limits within which any local executive officer or any person delegated by him under Section 7 may exercise his functions.

(3) In making any rule under sub-section (1) or clauses (d), (e), (f), (i) or (j) of sub-section (2), Our Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable—

(a) for the first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with both.

(b) for every subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in Our Government Gazette and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of local authorities to make bye-laws.

30. (1) Every local authority may, under the provisions with regard to the making of bye-laws contained in the Act under which such local authority is established, make bye-laws not inconsistent with this Act or the rules made thereunder for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the local authority may make bye-laws—

(a) providing for the licensing of the sale, possession for sale or the manufacture for sale of any notified article and the fees payable for such licences, provided that no such bye-law shall require any person to take out a licence for any of the aforesaid purposes if a licence has already been obtained for such purpose under any of the provisions of the Act under which the local authority is established or any rule or bye-law made thereunder, and

(b) for the inspection and the regulation of places in which notified articles are sold, kept for sale or manufactured for sale.

31. The provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be read as supplemental to the Act under which the local authority is established.

Act and Rules Supplemental to certain other provisions.

32. The Travancore Food Adulteration Act, 1106 (Act IV of 1106) is hereby repealed.

THE SCHEDULE.

See Section 23 (1).

Form of Certificate.

To

I, the undersigned Public Analyst for the............do hereby Certify that I received on the..................day of..............112 from......................a sample of..................for analysis (which then weighed........................and analysed the same and I declare the result of the analysis to be as follows:—

(I am of opinion that the same is not a sample of genuine..and that it contained the parts as mentioned below, or the percentage of foreign ingredients as mentioned below

Observations—

Signed this..................day of..............112

at A. B.

Note—In the case of a certificate regarding any article liable to decomposition, the Analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article which interferes with the analysis.

N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI,
Legal Remembrancer to Government.

To

The President,

The Sri Chitra State Council,

Trivandrum.

Sir,

We the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Bill have considered the Bill clause by clause and beg to submit this our

REPORT.

The Bill was published in the Government Gazette dated the 25th September 1945.

1. *Clause 2, sub-clause* (4): For the words "Executive Authority" substitute the words "Local Executive Officer".

2. *Clause* 5: Delete the following words :—

"and may order that the expenses incurred by such officer shall be met from the funds of the local authority."

3. *Clause* 18, *sub-clause* (2) (*a*). Delete the words "to the Local Authority or".

4. *Clause* 19, *sub-clause* (2) (*a*). Delete the words "to the local authority or."

5. *Clause* 24. Between the words "offence" and "under" insert the words "or shall have jurisdiction to pass any order."

6. *Clause* 29. Delete the clause and renumber the subsequent clauses.

Certain verbal mistakes noted by the Committee are corrected in the copy of the Bill enclosed herewith.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Bill should be re-published.

(Sd) M. Govindan
,, K. G. Narayana Panikkar
,, G. Revi Varma
,, K. C. Chandy—subject to my dissenting minute
,, A. Gabriel Nadar
,, Mohamed Mustaffa
,, S. Veeria Reddiar
,, N. Ramakrishna Pillai.

Mr. Chandy who has signed this report stating that he has signed subject to his dissenting note, has not handed over any dissenting note.

M. GOVINDAN,

19th March 1946. (True copy) N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI.

THE TRAVANCORE WAREHOUSE BILL.

(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to encourage the establishment of *licensed* warehouses and to make provision for their proper supervision and control.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Warehouse Act 1121.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Warehouse" means a building structure or other protected enclosure, which is used or which may be used for the purpose of storing goods ;

(*b*) "Warehouse-man" means a person who carries on the business of storing goods on behalf of depositors and of issuing receipts as defined in the Act for the goods so stored in his warehouse.

(*c*) "Depositor" means a person who tenders his good to the warehouse-man for storing in his warehouse and shall include any person who lawfully holds the receipt issued by the warehouse-man in respect of such goods and derives title to it by proper endorsement or transfer from the depositor or his lawful transferee ;

(*d*) "Goods" shall include raw produce, manufactured articles and merchandise ;

(*e*) "receipt" means a warehouse receipt drawn up in conformity with the rules made in that behalf under this Act and issued by a warehouse-man to a depositor showing that goods described therein have been deposited in his warehouse ;

(*f*) "prescribed authority" means the authority empowered by Our Government to carry out the duties under this Act ; and

(*g*) "prescribed" means prescribed by Our Government by rules made under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

LICENSING OF WAREHOUSES.

Application for licence to be made in prescribed form.

3. Every person who intends to carry on a warehousing business shall take out a licence for the conduct of such business by making an application to the prescribed authority in the prescribed form.

Security to be given unless permission to conduct without security is given by Government.

4. No application for such licence shall be granted unless the applicant furnishes such security as is sufficient in the opinion of the prescribed authority for the proper conduct of the warehouse ;

Conditions for licence.

5. Before granting the licence the prescribed authority may make any enquiry that he considers necessary and shall satisfy himself—

(i) that the warehouse mentioned in the application is suitable for the proper storage of the particular goods for which it is intended, and

(ii) that the applicant is competent to conduct such a warehouse.

Grant of licence.

6. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections 4 and 5 the prescribed authority may grant a licence to an applicant for the conduct of a warehousing business in accordance with the terms of the licence and the provisions of this Act and the rules passed thereunder.

Term and renewal of licence.

7. Every licence granted under Section 6 shall be valid for the prescribed period and may on the expiry of such period, be renewed by the prescribed authority on an application made therefor by the warehouse-man.

Suspension and cancellation of licence.

8. (1) A licence granted under Section 6 or renewed under Section 7 shall be liable to be suspended, cancelled or revoked either temporarily or permanently by the prescribed authority for valid reasons stated in writing and in particular if the warehouse-man.—

(*a*) has been adjudicated an insolvant,

(*b*) has parted in whole or in part with his control over the licensed warehouse,

(*c*) has ceased to conduct such licensed warehouse,

(*d*) has made exorbitant or unreasonable charges for the services rendered by him,

(*e*) has violated any of the terms of the licence or of the provisions of this Act or the rules passed thereunder or,

(*f*) has in any other manner become incompetent adequately to conduct the business of warehousing.

(2) Our Government may prescribe any other conditions under which a licence may be suspended or revoked.

9. (1) Before suspending, cancelling or revoking a licence the prescribed authority shall give notice to the warehouse-man specifying the charges against him and calling upon him to show cause why such action should not be taken against him:

Notice of suspension and cancellation of licence.

(2) The prescribed authority shall take into consideration the explanation, if any, offered by the warehouse-man and may pass such orders as he deems just.

10. The prescribed authority may suspend the licence of a warehouse-man pending the decision on the enquiry mentioned in Section 9 *and make interim arrangements if necessary for carrying on the warehousing business.*

Arrangements for protection of goods may be made by prescribed authority pending enquiry.

11. (1) When a licence expires or is suspended, cancelled or revoked, the warehouse-man shall cease to work as such and shall *surrender* the licence to the prescribed authority.

Surrender of licence.

(2) When a licence expires or is suspended, cancelled or revoked the goods under deposit shall vest in the prescribed authority and such authority shall have the power to settle the claims of the depositors.

12. Where a licence granted, to a warehouse-man is lost or destroyed the prescribed authority may issue a duplicate licence on the application of the warehouse-man and on payment of the prescribed fee.

Duplicate licence.

13. Any person who carries on the business of a warehouse-man without a licence or who holds himself out as a licensed warehouse-man *without a licence* shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of carrying on business as a warehouse-man without a licence.

14. Our Government shall publish in Our Government Gazette the names and locations of warehouses licensed under this Act with the names and addresses of the licensees and also a list of all licences revoked or cancelled under this Act

Publication of list of licensed warehouses.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of a Warehouse-man.

Reasonable care of the goods stored to be taken.

15. Every warehouse-man shall take such care of the goods stored in his custody as a reasonably careful owner would take of his own goods under similar circumstances and conditions.

Accounts and books to be maintained by warehouse-man.

16. (1) Our Government may prescribe by rules the nature of the accounts, books and records that a warehouse-man shall maintain and the persons by whom and the manner in which they may be inspected.

(2) Any warehouse-man who defaults to keep the prescribed accounts and books shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or both.

Preservation of identity of products.

17. Every warehouse-man shall exercise such care to keep in his warehouse the goods of different depositors separate from each other so as to permit at all times the identification of the ownership and the maintenance of the quality of the goods deposited and to facilitate easy delivery of such goods on demand by depositors:

Provided that where standardised and graded goods are stored in a warehouse, subject to any agreement between the warehouse-man and a depositor, there may be pooling of the same variety of goods belonging to several depositors and each depositor will be entitled only to his portion of the goods according to weight or quantity, as the case may be, as shown in his receipt.

18. Every warehouse-man, shall allow necessary facilities for the depositor to inspect and satisfy himself that his goods are properly cared for.

Goods deteriorating in warehouses and their disposal.

19. Whenever goods stored in a warehouse deteriorate from causes beyond the control of the warehouse-man he shall give notice of such deterioration and of their liability to be sold on a specified date to the depositor and all other persons who have given to the warehouse-man notice of their interest in the goods and asking the depositor to take delivery of the goods immediately after surrendering the receipt duly discharged and paying the warehouse-man his charges. If the depositor does not comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the warehouse-man may cause such goods to be removed from his warehouse and dried or re-conditioned and sold by public auction at the cost and risk of the depositor.

20. (1) Every warehouse-man shall deliver the goods on demand by the holder of the warehouse receipt on his offer to satisfy the warehouse-man's lien to surrender the receipt properly endorsed and to give when the goods are delivered an acknowledgement that they have been delivered.

Delivery of goods.

(2) Every such receipt after being so surrendered to the warehouse-man shall be defaced by him and no such receipt shall be re-issued;

Provided it shall be lawful for the warehouse-man upon the surrender of such receipt when part only of the goods is delivered on request to issue to the depositor a new receipt for the goods remaining un-delivered.

21. Any warehouse-man who deals in or lends money on goods which he has received in his warehouse on account of any other person shall be *punishable* with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine.

Warehouse-man not to lend against goods in his warehouse.

22. Any warehouse-man who delivers any goods out of the warehouse except upon the surrender of the receipt therefor or who reissues any receipt surrendered to him shall be *punishable* with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Delivery of goods without surrender of receipt and re-issue of surrendered receipt punishable.

23. Any warehouse-man who issues any receipt for goods which are not in his warehouse or who issues two or more receipts for the same goods or who issues receipts for goods in which he has any share or interest or who aids and assists any other person to do so shall be *punishable* with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and also shall be liable to fine.

Issue of receipt for goods not in the warehouse etc., punishable.

24. Every warehouse-man shall accept for storage in his warehouse so far as its capacity permits any goods tendered for warehousing by any depositor in the ordinary course of business without showing any discrimination, between persons desiring to avail themselves of the facilities of his warehouse so as to prejudicially affect their interests.

Discrimination prohibited.

25. Our Government may prescribe by rule for taking out policies of insurance by a warehouse-man in respect of goods stored in his warehouse against loss or damage by fire, floods, theft or any other accident.

Insurance of goods in wareouse.

26. Every warehouse-man shall have a lien on the goods stored in his warehouse for the cost of storage and preservation of the goods and for all the lawful charges incidental to the business.

Warehouse-man's lien.

CHAPTER IV.

INSPECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

27. The prescribed authority may inspect or examine a warehouse licensed under this Act, its machinery, equipment, goods stored, the account books and records at any time during business hours for the purpose of satisfying itself that the requirements of the Act and the rules are being complied with.

Inspection.

28. The prescribed authority may issue licences to qualified and competent persons entitling them to act as weighers, samplers and classifiers of any goods stored or to be stored in a warehouse and to issue certificates as to weight, quality or grade of the goods which they have examined. The certificates so issued shall be binding on the warehouse-man and the depositor as to weight, quality or grade of the goods stored in the warehouse.

Licensed weighers and classifiers.

29. Every licence granted to a sampler, weigher or classifier may be suspended or revoked by the prescribed authority according to rules prescribed by Our Government.

Suspension or cancellation of licence.

30. Whenever a licence granted to a sampler, weigher or classifier expires, or is suspended or revoked, he shall *surrender* it to the prescribed authority.

Surrender of licence.

31. Any person who represents that he is a licensed weigher, sampler or classifier or who holds himself out as a licensed weigher, sampler or classifier without a licence shall be *punishable* with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of unlicensed weighers, classifiers, etc.

CHAPTER V.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

32. (1) A warehouse-man shall issue a receipt in the prescribed form containing full particulars in respect of the goods stored in his warehouse by each depositor.

Issue of receipts.

(2) Our Government may prescribe the stamp duty that may be levied in respect of a receipt issued under this section.

33. A receipt issued by a warehouse-man shall unless specified otherwise, be transferable by endorsement and shall entitle its lawful holder to receive the goods specified in it on the same terms and conditions on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive them.

Receipt transferable by endorsement.

34. In the case of a lost or destroyed receipt a warehouse-man shall issue a duplicate receipt to the depositor on proper application made by him and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed. Our Government may by rules prescribe the conditions under which duplicate receipts may be issued by a warehouse-man.

Duplicate receipt.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Every person who knowingly and wilfully infringes any of the provisions or requirements of this Act or the rules made thereunder and for which no other penalty is provided therein, shall be *punishable with* imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Penalty.

36. Our Government may offer any aid to the establishment of warehouses under this Act by way of grant or lease of land or of subsidy towards the cost or construction or by guarantee of a reasonable return on the capital invested or in any other manner and on such terms and conditions as may appear to Our Government suitable in the circumstances of any particular case.

Gaovernment may help to start warehouses.

37. An appeal shall lie to Our Government against any order passed by the Prescribed Authority under any of the provisions of this Act.

38. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to warehouses established or licensed under any other enactment in force.

Act not to affect warehouses under any other enactment.

39. (1) Our Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

Rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the authority empowered to carry out the duties under the Act;

(b) the form of application for the grant of licence to a warehouse-man and period and conditions of licence, its renewal, and conditions for the issue of a duplicate licence:

(c) the form of receipt to be issued by a warehouse-man, the particulars to be specified therein and the conditions for the issue of a duplicate receipt;

(d) the nature of the accounts, books and records to be maintained by a werehouse-man and the persons by whom and the manner in which they may be inspected;

(e) the manner of giving notice under the Act;

(f) the manner of conducting a public auction for the sale of goods deteriorating in a warehouse and accounting for the proceeds of such sales;

(g) the qualifications and grant of licences to weighers, samplers and classifiers, the conditions and period of their licences, form of certificates to be issued by them, renewal of their licences, the conditions under which the licences may be suspended or revoked and the conditions for the issue of duplicate licences;

(h) the amount of fees for the grant of licences under this Act and their renewal and for the issue of duplicate licences;

(i) the standard weights, measures and classifications of goods to be used in warehouses under this Act;

(j) the publication of the grant, suspension or revocation of licences and the list of licensed warehouses;

(k) *matters arising out of Section II (2) of this Act*;

(l) generally for the efficient conduct of the business of a warehouse-man.

Assembly Office,
Trivandrum, 24th July 1946.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

THE TRAVANCORE LIMITATION ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Travancore Limitation Act (VI of 1100) as amended by Acts IX of 1100 and I of 1101 for a certain purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1121.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Insertion of new Section 13A after Section 13 in Act VI of 1100. 2. After Section 13 of the Travancore Limitation Act (VI of 1100) as amended by Acts IX of 1100 and I of 1101, insert the following new section:—

Exclusion of time in legal proceedings by persons stranded in enemy or enemy occupied territory. "13A. In computing the period of limitation prescribed by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force for any suit, appeal, or application to any court by or by the legal representative of, a person stranded or compelled to remain in enemy or enemy occupied territory, the period during which he has been so stranded or compelled to remain, and if such person has died while in such territory, the period from the date of his death to the date on which intimation thereof was received by his legal representative shall be excluded."

Explanation:—The expression enemy or enemy occupied territory shall mean any area which Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette declare either generally or in respect of any particular period to be enemy or enemy occupied territory for the purposes of this section.

Assembly Office,
Trivandrum, 24th July 1946.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

R. O. C. No. 935/46/Legis.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of he Travancore Legislative Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 21st June 1946.

V. RAMANUJA AIYANGAR
Secretary to Government.

THE TRAVANCORE FATAL ACCIDENTS BILL, 1121.

A BILL TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION TO FAMILIES FOR LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF A PERSON CAUSED BY ACTIONABLE WRONG.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enact a law making a wrong-doer answerable in damages for any wrongful act, neglect or default of his which may have caused the death of another person;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Fatal Accidents Act 1121.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. The following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:

(a) The word 'parent' shall include father and mother and grandfather and grandmother;

(b) The word 'child' shall include son and daughter and grandson and grand-daughter and step-son and step-daughter.

When death is caused by wrongful act, etc. an action shall be maintainable.

3. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action or suit for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony or other crime.

4. (1) Every such action or suit shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child of any of the person whose death shall have been so caused, and shall be brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator or representative of the person deceased.

Action to be for the benefit of certain relations and shall be brought by executor, etc.

(2) In every such action or suit, the Court may give such damages as it may think proportionate to the loss resulting from such death to the parties respectively for whom and for whose benefit such action or suit shall be brought.

Court may award damages proportionate to loss.

Such damage may include the medical expenses and the funeral expenses of the deceased person if such expenses have been incurred by the parties for whose benefit the action is brought.

(3) In assessing damages in any such action or suit, there shall not be taken into account any sum paid or payable on the death of the deceased under any contract of assurance or insurance, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Exclusion of payment by insurers in assessment of damages.

(4) The amount so recovered, after deducting all costs and expenses, including the costs not recovered from the defendant, shall be divided amongst the beforementioned parties, or any of them, in such shares as the Court by its judgment or decree shall direct.

Amount to be divided in shares by Court.

5. Provided always, that not more than one action or suit shall lie for, and in respect of the same subject matter of complaint; and that every such action or suit shall be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of such deceased person.

Not more than one suit to be brought.

6. The plaint in any such action or suit shall give a full particular of the persons or person for whom, or on whose behalf, such action or suit shall be brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which damages shall be sought to be recovered.

Plaintiff shall deliver particulars, etc.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

A right of action for damages for causing the death of a human being was for the first time recognised in Travancore in a judgment of the Travancore High Court reported in 40 T. L. R. at page 141. The only suits which could be maintained, whether in England or in India, for loss occasioned by the death of a person from

injuries inflicted on him are suits under the English and Indian Fatal accidents Acts respectively. The ruling of the Travancore. High Court is founded upon "the slight indication of the recognition of a right of action of some sort in Travancore for causing the death of a human being inasmuch as the Legislature has declared in the Civil Courts Act that such a suit cannot be filed as a Small Cause Suit", and it has been declared by the High Court that the cause of action in such a case is similar tc the cause of action for a suit under the English Fatal Accidents Act. Under the Fatal Accidents Act the right of action conferred is not for the benefit of the personal estate of the deceased but for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child of the deceased. No such right of action existed anywhere under the common law, and the rights conferred by the Statute are peculiar. It is considered necessary to enact a measure similar to the statutes in force in England and in India to give full effect to the principle of law recognised in the decision of the Travancore High Court above referred to. Hence the Bill.

The Bill is drafted on the lines of the English Fatal Accidents Act (9 and 10 Vict. C. 93 (1846) as subsequently amended, and of the British Indian Act XIII of 1855.

N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI,
Legal Remembrancer to Government.

R. O. C. No. 935 A/46/Legis.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as ordered by the Dewan, under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 21st June 1946.

V. RAMANUJA AIYENGAR,
Secretary to Government.

THE TRAVANCORE LAW REFORM (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL, 1121.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CERTAIN ACTIONS IN RESPECT OF TORTS OR CIVIL WRONGS.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to certain actions in respect of torts or civil wrongs;

It is hereby enacted as follows—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Travancore Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1121.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

PART I.

EFFECT OF DEATH IN RELATION TO CERTAIN CAUSES OF ACTION IN TORTS.

General rule as to survival of causes of action on death. 2. (1) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of this section, on the death of any person all causes of action subsisting against or vested in him shall survive against, or, as the case may be, for the benefit of, his estate.

No survival of causes of action in certain cases. (2) The provision contained in sub-section (1) of this section shall not apply to causes of action for defamation or seduction or for inducing one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other or to claims for damages on the ground of adultery.

Damages recoverable in such cases. 3. Where a cause of action survives as aforesaid for the benefit of the estate of a deceased person, the damages recoverable for the benefit of the estate of that person.—

(a) shall not include any exemplary damages;

(b) in the case of a breach of promise to marry shall be limited to such damage, if any, to the estate of that person as flows from the breach of promise to marry;

(c) where the death of that person has been caused by the act or, omission, which gives rise to the cause of action shall be calculated without reference to any loss or gain to his estate consequent on his death, except that a sum in respect of funeral expenses may be included.

Actions in tort against personal representatives.

4. No proceedings shall be maintainable in respect of a cause of action in tort which by virtue of this section has survived against the estate of a deceased person, unless either—

(a) proceedings against him in respect of that cause of action where pending at the date of his death; or

(b) the cause of action arose not earlier than six months before death and proceedings are taken in respect thereof not later than six months after his personal representative took out representation.

Action in case where the death occurs before or at the same time that the damage is suffered.

5. Where damage has been suffered by reason of any act of omission in respect of which a cause of action would have subsisted against any person if that person had not died before or at the same time as the damage was suffered, there shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act, to have been subsisting against him before his death such cause of action in respect of that act or omission as would have subsisted if he had died after the damage was suffered.

The rights conferred by this Act are in addition to rights conferred by the Fatal Accidents Act.

6. The rights conferred by this Act for the benefit of the estates of deceased persons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any rights conferred on the dependants of deceased persons by the Travancore Fatal Accidents Act, 1121, and so much of this Act as relates to causes of action against the estates of deceased persons shall apply in relation to causes of action under the said Act as it applies in relation to other causes of action not expressly excepted from the operation of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of this Act.

Damages provable in insolvency.

7. In the event of the insolvency of an estate against which proceedings are maintainable by virtue of this Act, any liability in respect of the cause of action in respect of which the proceedings are maintainable shall be deemed to be a debt provable in the administration of the estate, notwithstanding that it is a demand in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by a contract, promise or breach of trust.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST, AND CONTRIBUTION BETWEEN, TORTFEASORS.

Proceedings against, and contribution between, joint and several tortfeasors.

8. (1) Where damage is suffered by any person as a result of a tort, whether a crime or not:—

(a) judgment recovered against any tortfeasor liable in respect of that damage shall not be a bar to an action against any other person who would, if sued, have been liable as a joint tortfeasor in respect of the same damage;

(b) if more than one action is brought in respect of that damage by or on behalf of the person by whom it was suffered, or for the benefit of the estate, or of the wife, husband, parent or child, of that person, against tortfeasors liable in respect of the damage (whether as joint tortfeasors or otherwise) the sums recoverable under the judgments given in those actions by way of damages shall not in the aggregate exceed the amount of the damages awarded by the judgment first given; and in any of those actions, other than that in which judgment is first given, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to costs unless the Court is of opinion that there was reasonable ground for bringing the action;

(c) any tortfeasor liable in respect of that damage may recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who is or would if sued have been, liable in respect of the same damage whether as a joint tortfeasor or otherwise, so however, that no person shall be entitled to recover contribution under this section from any person entitled to be indemnified by him in respect of the liability in respect of which the contribution is sought.

(2) In any proceedings for contribution under this section the amount of the contribution recoverable from any person shall be such as may be found by the Court to be just and equitable having regard to the extent of that person's responsibility for the damage; and the Court shall have power to exempt any person from liability to make contribution, or to direct that the contribution to be recovered from any person shall amount to a complete indemnity.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the expressions "parent" and "child" have the same meanings as they have for the purposes of the Travancore Fatal Accidents Act, 1121; and

(*b*) the reference in this section to the "Judgment first given" shall, in a case where that judgment is reversed on appeal, be construed as a reference to the judgment first given which is not so reversed and, in a case where a judgment is varied on appeal, be construed as a reference to that judgment as so varied.

(4) Nothing in this section shall—

(*a*) affect any criminal proceedings against any person in respect of any wrongful act; or

(*b*) render enforceable any agreement for indemnity which would not have been enforceable if this section had not been passed.

PART III.

Apportionment of liability in case of contributory negligence.

Apportionment of liability in case of contributory negligence.

9. (1) Where any person suffers damage as the result partly of his own fault and partly of the fault of any other person or persons, a claim in respect of that damage shall not be defeated by reason of the fault of the person suffering the damage, but the damages recoverable in respect thereof shall be reduced to such extent as the Court thinks just and equitable having regard to the claimant's share in the responsibility for the damage:

Provided that—

(*a*) this sub-section shall not operate to defeat any defence arising under a contract;

(*b*) where any contract or enactment providing for the limitation of liability is applicable to the claim, the amount of damages recoverable by the claimant by virtue of this sub-section shall not exceed the maximum limit so applicable.

(2) Where damages are recoverable by any person by virtue of the foregoing sub-section subject to such reduction as is therein mentioned the Court shall find and record the total damages which would have been recoverable if the claimant had not been at fault.

(3) Section 8 of this Act shall apply in any case where two or more persons are liable or would, if they had all been sued, be liable by virtue of sub-section (1) of this section in respect of the damage suffered by any person.

(4) Where any person dies as the result partly of his own fault and partly of the fault of any other person or persons, and accordingly if an action were brought for the benefit of the estate under Part I of this Act, the damages recoverable would be reduced under sub-section (1) of this section and any damages recoverable in an action brought for the benefit of the dependants of that person under the Travancore Fatal Accidents Act, 1121, shall be reduced to a proportionate extent.

(5) Where, in any case to which sub-section (1) of this section applies, one of the persons at fault avoids liability to any other such person or his personal representative by pleading any law of limitation limiting the time within which proceedings may be taken, he shall not be entitled to recover any damages or contributions from that other person or representative by virtue of the said sub-section.

Explanation—In this section "fault" means negligence, breach of statutory duty or other act or omission which gives rise to a liability in tort or would, apart from this Act give rise to the defence of contributory negligence ; and "damage" includes loss of life and personal injury.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

According to the English Common Law, a right of action for tort is put an end to by the death of either party, or as it is otherwise expressed "*actio personalis moritur cum persona*." The rules laid down by the English Common Law have been followed in Travancore also. In England, before the recent Law Reform Acts, the above rule had to a large extent been eaten away by exceptions admitted by the Common Law and also introduced by a number of statutes. The aggregate effect of these exceptions was to abolish the rule so far as it relates to injuries to property, but to leave it in full force with respect to injuries of other kinds.

Sweeping changes were made in the previous law in England by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1934 (24 and 25 Geo. 5 C. 41), Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act, 1935 (24 and 25 Geo. 5, C. 30, and also Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act 1945 (8 and 9 Geo. 6 Ch. 28). These statutes have considerably modified the Common Law rule relating to the survival of causes of action, contribution between joint tortfeasors, and contributory negligence.

In a recent decision of the Travancore High Court it was observed by His Lordship the Chief Justice, that "it is high time that the unjust results flowing from the application of the rule of Common Law, *viz.*, *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* should be counteracted by an appropriate legislative measure of which parallels may be found in the English Statute Book........ ...At the least it is necessary to provide for the continuance of actions in so far as

damages had been suffered by the estate of deceased person and against the estate of the wrong-doer where the tortfeasor happens to die."

The bill is intended to give effect to the recommendation contained in the judgment of the High Court. It goes further and adopts the provisions in all the three above-mentioned English Statutes except the provisions relating to married women which are considered unnecessary. The Bill is divided into three parts, each containing provisions similar to those in the three English enactments. The first part relates to the survival of causes of action; the second part relates to contribution between joint tortfeasors and the third part deals with contributory negligence.

Clause 2 of the Bill states as the general rule that in future all causes of action subsisting against or vested in any person on his death (except in four cases) shall survive against or, as the case may be, for the benefit of his estate. The four excepted cases are with respect to causes of action for (i) defamation, (ii) seduction, (iii) inducing one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, and (iv) damages for adultery. In every other case the right of action will survive the death for the benefit of the deceased's estate or against his estate, as the case may be. The other exception relating to injuries to property thus become unnecessary in consequence of the provisions contained in the Bill. Clauses 3 to 5 contain special provisions connected with the provision in clause 2; clause 6 provides that the rights conferred by this measure are in addition to rights conferred by the Travancore Fatal Accidents Act; clause 7 relates to damages provable in insolvency proceedings.

Clause 8 in Part II of the Bill lays down that one tortfeasor who has been sued can recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who is liable in respect of the same damage. The apportionment is to be made in such proportions as the Court thinks just and equitable having regard to the responsibility of the parties; the second tortfeasor may in a proper case be ordered to pay the whole of the damages. The fact that the tort is also a crime does not act as a bar to the claim, but no contribution can be recovered under the Bill against a person entitled to be indemnified by the claimant. The statutory right to contribution is extended to concurrent wrong-doer as defined above.

Clause 9 of Part III of the Bill makes provision for the apportionment of liability in case of contributory negligence. Under this clause an injured plaintiff is given the right to a proportion of the damages that he would have recovered, had he been entirely free from blame, according to the amount of blame that is attributable to him. It is still, however, possible to contract out of liability. Where damages are recoverable under sub-clause (1) subject to the reduction therein mentioned, the Court is to find and record the

total damages that would have been recoverable if there had been no contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff [sub-clause (2).]

The hardship arising from the doctrine of contributory negligence which now operates severely against many plaintiffs is thus sought to be removed.

The Bill has been drafted on the lines of the English Statutes above-mentioned.

N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI,
Legal Remembrancer to Government.

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